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DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES 27 APR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

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[Apparent text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the 10th session of the seventh National Assembly in Sofia on 27 April 1979--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrade National Assembly deputies, the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as is known, being a country's supreme organ and in fulfilling the party's general line, elaborates, discusses and resolves the basic problems of the domestic and international policy of Bulgaria in building a developed socialist society. In the spirit of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the spirit of our socialist democracy, it has already become a tradition that the State Council and the Council of Ministers periodically give an account of their activity to the National Assembly and with the help of the radio, television and the rest of the mass information media to also give an accounting of their activity to the entire people. I wish in the spirit of this tradition to acquaint the National Assembly deputies with certain basic trends and with the practical activity of our state in the sphere of domestic and international policy.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, if we had to determine the main, basic factor which characterizes the internal development of the country during the years following the 11th BCP Congress, it would undoubtedly be the tremendous organizational work of the party and the state and the selfless labor of our people for implementing the strategic motto for high efficiency and high quality, which is the only correct road to more fully meeting the growing material and intellectual needs of the people.

What are the practical results of our efforts? First of all, the building of the material-technical base of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria continues at increased rates. In 3 years basic funds amounting to 15.9 billion leva were invested so that the total amount of these funds reached more than 67 billion leva. In 1968 basic funds amounting to 5.5 billion leva were invested [words indistinct] so that an average of 3.7 billion leva were invested annually during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The social productivity of labor increased at high and stable rates of development. On this basis the main indicator of the effectiveness of the national economy--the national income per capita--increased from 1,168 leva in 1975 to 1,853 leva in 1978. It is particularly important that the growth of the national income be totally achieved through an increase in the social productivity of labor.

The dynamic and progressive structural changes in the economy continued. Industry continued to be a leading branch in the national economy. The relative share of industry in the established national income increased from 53.5 percent in 1975 to 58.0 percent in 1978, while the relative share between industrial and agricultural production changed from 81 to 19--to 84 to 16. The structural branches, bearers of technical progress like machinebuilding, metal-cutting industry, electrical engineering, power supply, chemistry and others continued to develop at rapid rates. The assortment and quality of goods for the people expanded and improved.

In spite of the huge losses caused by the natural disasters, freezes, hail, and droughts our agriculture is developing successfully. Some 24 percent of the national income is produced by agriculture and the food catering industry. Bulgaria holds (one of) the first places among the CEMA member countries in the exports of a number of agricultural products.

The high rates of economic growth and Bulgaria's active participation in the international division of labor produced a rapid growth in our foreign trade. In 1978 it reached 13.5 billion leva expressed in foreign currency, or 27 percent more than the exchange of trade achieved in 1975.

Our traditional ties with the CEMA member countries and primarily with the Soviet Union are developing particularly successfully. In 1978 the trade and payment balance of the country with the nonsocialist countries ended with a positive currency balance. This is a good basis for totally balancing trade with the nonsocialist countries.

The care for man and for more fully meeting the material and intellectual needs of the people has always been a characteristic trait and basic content of the party's activity. The rapid development of the economy and the increase in its effectiveness created the necessary conditions for a further fulfillment of the party's December program and for improving the people's living standards. The real per capita income has increased within the past (23) years by 7.2 percent. The average salary of those involved in agriculture also increased by 6.6 percent during the same period.

The public consumption funds increased with rapid rates of development. In 1978 they amounted to more than 4.2 billion leva or 555 million leva more than in 1975.

The retail trade in 1976-1978 increased by an average of more than 4.5 percent annually. The consumption of higher quality food products, mainly of animal origin, as well as of household appliances and of products for permanent use also increased.

The tasks connected with the future improvement of the people's health protection and with meeting the needs for children's facilities are being successfully fulfilled.

Great successes in the other spheres of social life, education, science, art and culture were also achieved.

All these facts again prove the great vitality of real socialism and of its great advantages.

The elections for okrug, municipal and regional people's councils were held under conditions of an increased labor and political activity. The results are known. With the establishment of municipalities of a new type and of municipal people's councils with new and broader powers socialist democracy is developing and being further perfected and more effective measures for comprehensively solving the economic and cultural problems of the conurbation systems are being created.

The detailed accountability report on the activity during the past mandate, the meetings and talks between the voters and the people's deputies as well as the instructions given are creating conditions for a new political and labor upsurge on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and for fulfilling the counterplans ahead of the schedule in each organization, brigade and working place.

A brief final analysis of the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan imposes the conclusion that under the leadership of the BCP, the Bulgarian people, confident in the future, are rapidly building the material-technical base of socialism, constantly improving their living standards, perfecting the socialist way of life and are raising the international prestige of the country. This is the main result.

The measures consistently undertaken by the BCP Central Committee for perfecting the management of our society have a particular importance for the achievement of these successes. What are these measures? In the first place, this is the implementation of the multiple goal-oriented approach in concentration and specialization of production and also in the entire national economy. The implementation of this new approach in the practical elaborations for developing the various spheres of the economy, have opened unsuspected possibilities for achieving high efficiency and high quality in the whole chain of social production. The combination of concentration and specialization according to branches and to the territory of the production forces prevented a useless concentration of manpower in the individual conurbation systems, avoided depopulation in some of them and mainly aided the formation of economic, cultural and other ties in production so that capital investments could be sharply reduced by utilizing the possibilities of the existing material-technical base in the conurbation systems.

Now it is necessary that the multiple goal-oriented approaches be implemented [words indistinct] with the purpose of maximally utilizing the reserves uncovered. Periodically the basic programs for implementing new products, technologies, [word indistinct], standardization, typification and specialization of production must be automated.

Second, these are the measures for perfecting the socialist organization of labor. The line adopted by the national party conference on overcoming [words indistinct] the organization of labor as an organization of human labor alone, [words indistinct] socialist unity and its three elements--object of labor, [words indistinct] and human labor has produced its first results.

The great amount of work we performed allows us to achieve the great tasks set by the national party conference, namely: National income must increase more than provided for in the plan and by the control organs by reducing material expenditures an average of 5 percent annually; the social productivity of labor must increase 4-5 percent and the use of the production funds must increase about 10 percent in the branches and activities of production whose products can be sold. The achievement of the planned production and the additional increase in the social productivity of labor allowed some funds to be invested in the bank in advance so that some 100 large combines and enterprises--more than 300,000 workers and employees--were able to apply the new system of workers' remuneration including the unified tariff system and the unified wage scale. Thus they were able to increase their workers pay by about 20 percent as compared with (?1975). The party-government commission for perfecting the socialist organization of labor is now discussing the proposals of dozens of additional combines, enterprises and plants to apply the new system of labor remuneration.

Third, these are the measures for perfecting the planning management of the economy. The consistent work performed in this sphere during the years following the congress brought about the introduction of a new technology, the chief merit of which is that it makes it possible to achieve the necessary integration and unity between the plans from top to the bottom and from the bottom to the top.

The new planning methods again show the great possibilities of our economy to unite the efforts and (?talents of the workers), brigades and of all production units with the advantages of coordinating and regulating the activities of centralized planning. The work performed so far is a good beginning, and it must be strengthened daily in the style and work of the state, economic and public organs and organizations while implementing the socio-economic policy of the party.

Fourth, following the 11th congress period the country's organization-economic structure has perfected. By confirming the general plans for concentration and specialization of production, a decisive step was undertaken toward reducing the management's work by broadly introducing a (?two-shirt and three-shirt) structure of management. The economic combines and the agroindustrial complexes have consolidated themselves as a particularly successful form for organization of production. At the same time, operational-production functions of the production units that were insuring the fulfillment of the qualitative and natural [naturalni] indexes assigned to them also expanded. The initial stage connected with innovations in and simplifying of the structure and functions of the management apparatus ended successfully enabling the number of employees involved to be reduced by 150,000. The relative share of the administrative-management apparatus was reduced from 13 to 9 percent.

Organizations for the engineering-implementing work of the economic organizations as well as organizations for supply, sale and trade activity were founded. The main task of these organizations is to guarantee a rapid implementation of the scientific-technical achievements in production.

They must constantly increase their technical, technological and organization level on this basis by linking it with the domestic and international market and by bearing full responsibility for the sale of the goods produced. An important aspect of perfecting the management of the national economy is to complete the building of the conurbation systems as qualitatively new socioeconomic units that are united by common production and public services activities and common transportation, by a (?desire) to establish united conditions of life and to improve the living standards in all conurbation systems equally.

Fifth, as you know, the BCP Central Committee and the government have recently performed substantial work for reconstructing the management of agriculture on an economic basis. The materials and decisions of the March plenum, the basic principles of the National Agroindustrial Union and the norm-setting documents of the government were published. They were approved and supported by our public and primarily by the worker collectives in agriculture. This is why I will not deal with this item.

The main thing now is for self-support as an economic meaning of cost accounting and [word indistinct] formation of workers pay within the framework of the residual fund. to be applied in the other spheres and activities of the national economy.

Sixth, these are the measures for more closely linking the struggle for high efficiency and high quality with the scientific-technical revolution. This is a criterion of effectiveness in the sphere of scientific-technical progress and in the whole economy [words indistinct] that determines the greatest achievements of the most advanced countries in the world. The large-scale modernization, reconstruction and expansion of material production, which received more than 70 percent of the capital investments in 1978, is aimed at achieving the party's strategy and policy for the next 15-20 years.

Along our path, comrades, there are a number of difficulties--large and small. We make no secret of this. We spoke about them in an open, sharp and self-critical manner not only at the BCP Central Committee July Plenum but also at the national party conference and the okrug conferences as well as at the party and Fatherland Front organizations conferences. We uncovered and overcame or we are in the process of overcoming some grave shortcomings. We also made (?valuable) decisions regarding (?certain) basic problems of our development about which I spoke.

The main thing now is to make use of the conditions created and the prerequisites and to decisively pass from reconstruction and perfection of individual spheres [words indistinct].

There is no doubt at all that the communist and the party cadres, the united peasants, the state and economic cadres will cope with them in the same way as they have coped with all tasks set them by the party in the name of the happiness of our people.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, allow me to make a brief statement on the international situation and on the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The interest of the Bulgarian people in the events and trends in the development of the world is fully justified and fully legitimate. Bulgaria (?has ties) with approximately 160 countries in the world, the majority of which differ in their social system, way of life and political orientation. The developments and processes taking place in our epoch, and epoch of transition from capitalism toward socialism on a worldwide scale, are abundant, complex, multifaceted and dynamic. Along with the struggle for socialism, a powerful anti-imperialistic and national liberation movement is being developed. An aggressive and unprecedented struggle for peace is also being developed.

Due to the tireless efforts of the countries of the socialist community, of the other peace-loving forces and of the sober thinking politicians and statesmen in the capitalist countries, the danger of a new world war has been made considerably more remote, though not finally eliminated. The arms race continues and weapons of terrible destructive force have been accumulated and continue to be accumulated. Millions of people in the world are dying of hunger and malnutrition. Other millions of people are victims of diseases and of frightful disasters. (?Coexistence is also being exacerbated) by such universal problems as raw materials, power supply, the problem of supply and the problem of environmental protection. At the same time, more than \$420 billion are being spent for armaments annually and, if I am not mistaken, scientists estimated in 1970 that for each man in the world some 16 kilograms of explosives existed.

As first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I have expressed our attitude toward the processes and developments taking place in the world many times. I think it would be (?worthwhile to mention) some things. The goals, basis and principles of our foreign policy are known and clear to everybody. Our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our readiness to render aid to the peoples struggling for freedom and social justice and our deep confidence in the correctness and need for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the countries with different social systems is known and clear.

As a communist party, as a socialist state and as a people who have confidently directed themselves toward their communist future, we have a hundred reasons to ask for peace and to struggle for world peace and we have no reason at all to ask for international tension, mistrust, hostility, cold and hot wars among the peoples. [applause] This is actually why we support and are working according to our strength and possibilities for strengthening and developing detente and for making it an irreversible process. This is actually why we support and work for realistic progress in the sphere of disarmament and for the development of mutually beneficial international cooperation. This is actually why we decisively and categorically condemn the Chinese military aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

This is actually why we condemned the separate deals in the Middle East. This is actually why we ourselves in the name of international peace and cooperation travel throughout the world and greet with open hearts party and state leaders from other countries. This is actually why we demonstrate constructive activity at the United Nations and other authoritative international forums. This is actually why the People's Republic of Bulgaria has conducted, is conducting, and will conduct a principled and consistent foreign policy.

There is nothing unclear, ambiguous, or opportunistic in our foreign policy and our mutual relations with other countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state. It is a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The basic and main direction of our party and state foreign policy is the consistent strengthening of the fraternal union of the countries of the socialist community. Everything unites us with these countries: the identical sociopolitical and economic system, our common goals and tasks and the common Marxist-Leninist ideology. We are united by socialist internationalism. We are united by our deep interest in preserving and strengthening world peace and securing peaceful international conditions for constructing socialism and communism.

As is well known, the BCP consistently conducts a course of comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. Our relations with the USSR have never been so comprehensive and all-penetrating. Our relations with the USSR party and state leaders are constant and regular. Since the visit of our party-state delegation in the USSR in 1977 we have had five more meetings with Comrade Brezhnev. The friendly visit of Comrade Brezhnev to our country in January 1979 occupies a special place. It is natural that at our meetings we discuss the most important issues of the international situation and solve basic questions of our bilateral relations.

A number of new agreements and contracts were concluded with the USSR in recent years. The largest ferryboat line in the world--the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line--was commissioned in accordance with the general plan on specialization and production sharing of the two countries' material production for the period until 1990. Significant events related to USSR culture were held in Bulgaria, and events related to Bulgarian culture in the USSR. The joint Cosmos flight with the participation of the Bulgarian citizen, Georgi Ivanov, [applause] became a moving manifestation of our friendship. The flight became a symbol of our joint striving toward the common future whose name is communism. We march toward this beautiful and happy future in friendly formation with the fraternal peoples of the other socialist countries.

During September 1977 we greeted in Bulgaria a GDR party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker. During the visit we signed a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. This is a basic document of our bilateral relations. We also signed basic trends on economic and scientific-technical cooperation and accelerated development of the socialist economic integration between the two countries after 1980.

A Polish party-state delegation led by Comrade Edward Gierek paid our country an official and friendly visit at the beginning of this year. A number of significant questions related to our bilateral cooperation were solved.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu paid our country a friendly and businesslike visit in February this year.

Our visit to Cuba at the beginning of this month allowed us to meet and talk with Comrade Fidel Castro. We signed a program on further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the socialist integration of our two countries after 1980. We also signed other documents regulating our bilateral relations and once again stressed our full unity of thought on all international issues.

Our relations with the DPRK are also developing successfully, especially after we exchanged visits with Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is envisaged that by the end of 1979 we will meet in Bulgaria with Comrades Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal and Janos Kadar. Our party-state delegation will visit the CSSR for talks with Comrade Gustav Husak. In the autumn we will visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also meets with the socialist countries' chairmen of the councils of ministers at least once a year, aiming at the basic goal of coordinating our socioeconomic plans. The ministers of foreign affairs also meet at least once a year to mark measures for coordinating the common foreign policy activity.

As you see, comrades, in recent years, now, and in the future we had, have and will have responsible and immeasurably important contacts at the highest level with almost all socialist states.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make all efforts to develop and strengthen the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries in order to continue to march along the road of comprehensive progress from victory to victory in a powerful and united formation. [applause]

Comrades, members of the National Assembly, the BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are attributing first-rate importance to their Balkan policy and to developing our relations with our neighbouring countries. This is logical. The Bulgarian people are vitally interested in preserving and strengthening peace and security in the area in which they live and in developing friendship, cooperation and understanding with its neighbours. This corresponds with the basic interests of the other Balkan peoples. With its active and constructive policy our country is making a substantial contribution to strengthening detente in the Balkans and to consolidating the good-neighborly relations, friendship and largely equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the nations. Our policy is principled, consistent and constant. We follow it steadily and are aware of our responsibility.

What can we say about the present situation in the Balkans? I would like to say that we Bulgarians are optimists. There is no need to beautify the existing reality or to live with illusions. But we also must stress that the positive transformations that have taken place are significant. Significant progress has been achieved. The Balkan peoples realize more and more the positive benefits of peace, detente and understanding. The Balkan public and state leaders are taking this much maligned behest of their peoples more and more into consideration. The Balkan states are ever more soberly and realistically working to overcome their sinister reputation as a powderkeg of Europe and to turn the area into a zone and a factor of European peace.

We evaluate what has been reached as positive. It fills us with good hope. Bulgaria's people and leadership believe in peace, understanding and cooperation between the Balkan peoples and consistently work to realize in life this noble cause. Of course, we are realists, and we do not shut our eyes to the difficulties stemming both from the grave historical heritage of the Balkans and the complexity of contemporary Balkan reality. We are also aware of the active attempts of certain reactionary forces to destabilize the Balkan situation, to undermine the relations of good neighbourliness between the states, and kindle distrust between the peoples.

In addition, the Balkans is not an isolated area. The complex and contradictory character of the international world processes is also manifested here. All this, of course, complicates the situation. However, the Balkan peoples must live and develop in conditions of active and comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation, friendship and mutual assistance.

Our Bulgarian striving is for the Balkan Peninsula to be turned into an area of lasting peace and stability, to live in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect, in close friendship with all our neighbors. We are steadily marching toward this goal. [applause] The People's Republic of Bulgaria is successfully implementing this goal in life. [applause]

The relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania are developed along an ascending line, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the alliance treaty of 1970. I would especially like to stress the fruitful effect of our traditional meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. These meetings have a positive effect on the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations. At these meetings we exchange opinions on bilateral relations and topical international relations. Many documents have been signed by our two countries. They represent a solid legal basis for developing cooperation in various areas.

We have active contacts in the political area--at the level of the parliaments, parties and public and mass organizations. Direct relations between ministries and organizations, okrugs, cities and production plants have been established. They cooperate for the mutual acquaintance of the two countries and in the process of their socialist construction.

Trade grows steadily and dynamically. Its structure improves. It is envisaged that it will surpass R1.2 billion during this 5-year plan, while during the last 5-year plan it was only \$500 million. The share of machines and equipment will be 62 percent of the total volume.

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation is being implemented on a long-term basis. Such modern forms as production sharing and specialization, joint construction of industrial and agrarian establishments and direct cooperation in the areas of agriculture, transportation, domestic trade and tourism are being successfully applied. Cooperation in culture, science and education is also expanding. We are confident that also in the future the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will further expand and strengthen in accordance with the principles of our great revolutionary theory and our real socialist and social system, in the interest and to the benefit of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the further strengthening of the socialist community, peace, friendship and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Dear comrades, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its southern neighbors--the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Turkey--are developing on a stable and fruitful basis. The relations with our southern neighbors are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and a sincere desire for good neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. The declarations on the principles of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation signed with Greece and Turkey, as well as the numerous treaties and agreements for active cooperation in many areas are a demonstration of this policy. They are a contribution to implementing in life the principles and spirit of the Helsinki conference Final Act, to strengthening international rapprochement and peace in the Balkans.

We established good-neighborly relations with the Republic of Greece which are an example of understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. The mutual confidence between the two countries is strengthening and developing. The atmosphere of friendship between the two peoples is being consolidated. The political contacts on state and social bases are growing. I am glad to declare from this highest state rostrum that the two countries confirm that there are no unsolved or open problems in their relations.

Economic relations are on a constant increase. Trade almost doubled in the last 3 years. Cooperation in the area of production sharing is showing encouraging results. The same thing can be observed in the areas of transportation, power supply, water economy, agriculture, science and technology. Cultural exchange also developed significantly. Direct relations between the universities, scientific and cultural institutes and organizations are also expanding. I anticipate with great pleasure my new meeting with Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, the noted Greek political figure and statesman, which will take place next week. This will be our fifth meeting since 1975--a telling and eloquent fact.

I am confident that again this time we will have the pleasure of discussing in a productive way the fruitful development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and the favorable prosperous for their even more fruitful development in the future.

I can say with satisfaction that in recent years our relations with the Republic of Turkey have risen to a new and higher plane. The regular meetings at the highest level gave an important impulse to fruitfully developing bilateral relations on a mutually beneficial basis. For the period since Helsinki alone we have had four meetings with the top leaders of Turkey. At the last meeting with Mr Bulent Ecevit, Turkey's premier, we agreed to place the development of Bulgarian-Turkish relations on an even broader basis. Trends on further developing economic relations were signed and coordinated. This is a document which in essence is a longrange program for expanding and developing the economic relations between the two countries.

At the same time we are increasing the trade exchange we are also taking steps in realizing even greater joint enterprises in the areas of power supply, raw materials and agriculture. A general agreement on cooperation in the areas of transportation and an agreement on commercial maritime transportation were signed recently. They contribute to increasing and accelerating the transportation of goods, coordinating the efforts for attracting the transit transportation of third countries, mutual facilitations and so forth. In general, during recent years we have signed over 20 agreements which regulate cooperation in various areas.

The contacts between state, social, cultural and other organizations are expanding. Active exchange in the areas of culture, education and sports is taking place.

In the near future we will have the pleasure of responding to the invitation of Mr Bulent Ecevit and pay neighboring Turkey a friendly visit. We also hope to greet Mr Fahri Koruturk, Turkey's president, in our country. There is no doubt that the upcoming meetings with highly respected Turkish leaders will give a new impetus to further developing our bilateral good neighborly relations.

The main results of the positive development of Bulgarian-Greek and Bulgarian-Turkish relations are the consolidation of a spirit and atmosphere of principle-minded sincerity, mutual respect and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries. This is a great achievement, which is a result of our joint efforts. It is also a solid guarantee of a further successful and longrange development of our state relations and good neighborliness.

Our relations with the Republic of Cyprus are constantly developing in a spirit of sincere friendship and cooperation in the political as well as economic and cultural areas. We greet this development and will do everything possible for its further strengthening. I would like to remind you once again that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always consistently supported and is continuing to support the efforts for peacefully and justly solving the Cypriot issue on the basis of preserving the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of Cyprus.

Progress is being marked in cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, mainly in the area of commerce. It is envisaged that trade exchange during this 5-year period will surpass 47 million rubles. A trade increase of 17 percent is envisaged for 1979 as compared with 1978. The Bulgarian people have great sympathy for the proud and freedom loving Albanian people. I would like to again stress our readiness for fully normalizing and further developing relations between our two socialist countries on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. This will correspond not only with the most cherished emotions but also with the basic interests of our peoples and the unconditional and mutual advantage of our two countries.

Permit me now, for understandable reasons, to dwell in greater detail on our relations with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. As you know, our invariable striving has been and is to build up our relations with Yugoslavia as with a neighbouring socialist state, in the interests of our fraternal peoples, of peace and socialism in the Balkans.

I think that it would be neither correct nor would it correspond to the truth if only the negative moments in the development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations are indicated and emphasized.

Relations between the two countries in the last few years have made a definite development, particularly in the economic sphere. Contacts are being maintained between our party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between sociopolitical organizations, ministries, economic organizations and various institutes. A differentiated system of bilateral bodies has been built up where questions of cooperation in various spheres are being discussed. Every year thousands of citizens of the two countries meet at mass border rallies. The number of tourists in both directions is growing. The border between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a border of peace.

Our trade doubles every 5 years. In 1978 it came to \$192 million. Its structure is improving. Certain steps have been made towards industrial cooperation and specialization. Definite headway has been made also in the sphere of cultural exchange.

It should be declared clearly, however, that the state of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations does not correspond either to the bilateral objective needs and real possibilities, to the deepest and most fundamental interests of our two neighboring countries and peoples, or to the idea of the People's Republic of Bulgaria about Bulgarian-Yugoslav socialist good neighborliness. What is more, truth demands that it be said that recently attempts of certain circles in Yugoslavia to exacerbate our relations and to push them down the slippery road of confrontation and tension have been observed.

What is the stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on these questions?

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready for an end to be put to the tension in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is willing to jointly discuss, accept and carry out the necessary measures which would raise relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to a new, still higher stage.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of establishing true and lasting good neighborliness between our two socialist countries, between our fraternal Slav peoples.

I should like to once again declare clear and loud or rather to repeat what I stated in Blagoevgrad last year--the People's Republic of Bulgaria is not interested in exacerbating the relations with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is full of the desire, will and constructiveness to promote all-round and active political, economic and cultural cooperation with our western neighbor on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis. It is not Bulgaria that exacerbates relations with Yugoslavia and there is no reason why the blame and responsibility should, as people say, be transferred from the sick to the healthy head. For more than 20 years since the April plenary session we have at all times and insistently been proposing various initiatives for improving our relations and cooperation. Now again we are convinced that the historic necessity is ripe and the objective prerequisites are on hand for raising Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations to a new mark, to the mark of relations between two friendly neighboring socialist countries.

Unfortunately our willingness and our initiatives are being met with ill-concealed aspirations and interference in our domestic affairs with an anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign which has been going on for many years now and which is unprecedented in its scale and its content, with actions which cannot be assessed otherwise but as attempts at blocking the constructive roads for the development of the trust, friendship and cooperation between our countries, at keeping up and even, in certain periods, at strengthening the tension, in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is interested in having on its western border a peaceful, stable and prospering Socialist Yugoslavia. This is perfectly clear and is advantageous to us in a political, economic and any other respect. We wish the Yugoslav federation, all its republics, including the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, new successes along the road of socialism and the prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples. The better the situation in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is, the better this is for the Socialist People's Republic of Bulgaria. The only thing which is not advantageous to Bulgaria, which we have not accepted and will not accept are the attempts at disregarding or violating the principles of the independence, equality and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and inviolability of the established borders. The policy of hegemonism will not and cannot have prospects in the development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. [applause]

I would like to touch also on another question, with which, as experience shows, active political propaganda speculation is being done in accordance with the existing conditions. This is the question of the attitude of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Socialist Bulgaria does not question either the existence or the belonging of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. An end should be put to this speculation. This political fog, which is being artificially and rather skillfully created, must be dispersed once and for all. The People's Republic of Bulgaria recognizes the political realities and the state frontiers created after World War II. It has had no and has no territorial claims either on the socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or on any of her neighbors. We are building up and shall build up our socialist future within the present boundaries of the country. But we categorically reject any territorial aspirations against us and we have no intention to cede either the Pirin Area or any other part of our native Bulgarian land. [applause] Which has been Bulgarian since time immemorial. [applause]

In our country the national question has been solved definitely and categorically by the population itself. It has been solved on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, with strict observance of the voluntary and free self-expression of the national awareness of each individual and guaranteeing equal rights for every citizen, irrespective of national origin, with unconditional doing away with any national privileges. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has no internal problems connected with the national question. We will not allow anybody to interfere in our internal affairs and under any pretext to determine from outside the national awareness of our population. This is a question of the population itself, of every Bulgarian citizen. Even we, from Sofia, cannot determine it, let alone others, from any neighboring or distant capital. [applause] The claims about a Macedonian minority have neither historical, nor legal nor any other foundations. The population of Blagoevgrad Okrug, on which there are claims, has been an indivisible part of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian nation throughout the entire process of their historical development. This heroic and patriotic population has freely determined itself as Bulgarian and any attempts at extinguishing its Bulgarian national self-awareness is in advance doomed to failure. [applause] People speak about "bridges of friendship." Indeed, bridges are necessary, but the bridges of friendship must be strong and in order to be strong they must be built on safe and real foundations, on the real situation on both sides of the border. It is not possible to want a nonexistent minority in Bulgaria to be the "bridge of friendship" between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples and at the same time to sow and cultivate enmity between our peoples on an anti-Bulgarian basis in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. [applause]

There is no stronger and broader bridge of friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia than the socialist social system in our two countries, than the development of wide and full-blooded bilateral cooperation in all spheres of socialist building and social life.

In this sense one can only welcome Comrade Tito's thought that the development of cooperation in all spheres is the road which leads to solving the problems, to strengthening trust and good neighborliness between our countries. This is our longstanding and invariable position and it should declare that if this correct formulation were actually to determine the Yugoslav policy, then there are not and there cannot be any obstacles to its realization on the part of Bulgaria.

As is known, in my speech in Blagoevgrad last year I proposed the signing of a solemn declaration for mutual renunciation of territorial claims and for the inviolability of the borders.

Then we proceeded from the consideration that if accusations of territorial claims were leveled against us, although we had signed the Helsinki Final Act and had repeatedly declared the absence of such claims with respect to any neighboring country, obviously additional efforts should be made by the two countries for the strengthening of trust, for improving the atmosphere which, we are deeply convinced, is in the mutual interests of our peoples. We now continue to maintain this proposal. Such a declaration in the spirit of Helsinki would contribute to the mutual recognition of the existing realities.

Which is the only correct and only fruitful road for removing the existing negative aspects and factors in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations and to give the green light, a true direction and a fresh positive impetus to their decisive improvement and development? The correct way is to sit at the negotiating table and in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual consideration calmly and patiently, as befits two equal and, what is more, socialist countries, to discuss and solve all questions on which the development and deepening of all-round relations and cooperation depend.

I think that I will express your opinion, dear comrade national representatives, if from here, from our highest state rostrum, I send a call and proposal to Comrade Tito to meet so as to discuss at the highest level, in a spirit of mutual respect and good will, the whole complex of problems of our bilateral relations. Statesman-like wisdom and vision should prevail. A way out and a road should be found, and we hope that with good will they can be found, for the development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. In the name of such a goal and for such a meeting, a meeting without any preliminary conditions, we hospitably invite as our highly respected guest Comrade Tito to Sofia. [applause] We are, of course, ready to go at any time to any other place which is convenient and acceptable to the Yugoslav side.

We are deeply convinced that if we proceed along the road of comradely dialog, on the basis of our great revolutionary idea while respecting the history of our peoples and the existing realities, while observing the principles of equality of rights, national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and the inviolability of state borders, we will be able to successfully promote our cooperation and to raise bilateral relations to a model of socialist good neighborliness.

Such is, comrades, our Balkan policy. Our country will continue to pay particular attention to make every possibility for the consolidation of the Balkan Peninsula as an area of peace and security, of goodneighbourliness, understanding and fruitful cooperation.

Comrades, members of the National Assembly. We can say with great satisfaction that our relations with the developing countries are developing in general in a steady and ascending line. In the existing situation of changing the world balance of power in favor of the forces of peace, social progress and socialism, the increase in the power and significance of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America is one of the main factors of the world revolutionary process.

Despite the difficulties created by the imperialist racist and neocolonialist forces, many of the developing countries are confidently marching along the road of a socialist orientation, while the unity of the leftist democratic forces is strengthening in the rest and the influence of real socialism and Marxist-Leninist teaching is developing. Loyal to their revolutionary convictions and the communist ideal, we have a sincere sympathy toward the developing countries and render them selfless moral, political and material assistance. In its relations with the developing countries the People's Republic of Bulgaria is guided by the principles of equality and mutually beneficial cooperation.

We greet and support the striving of the developing countries to achieve full control of their national resources, develop their national culture and place the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. We clearly oppose the attempts of imperialism to sow hatred and dissent and to provoke military conflicts between developing countries. We support their efforts to strengthen their national independence.

Our principled policy bears good fruits. We now have intensive, varied and expanding contacts and cooperation. Let us review for instance our relations with the Arab world.

Our principled stand on the Middle East conflict is well known to all. For more than 20 years we have steadily defended the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against Zionism and imperialism, supported their struggle from the political and material point of view and maintained active contacts with many Arab states, including contacts at the highest level.

Personal and friendly relations have been established between our country and the PDRY. During our visit there in October 1978 we signed a declaration of friendship and cooperation. Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, PDRY premier, paid a visit to our country. Thus our cooperation with this Arab country entered a new stage.

Our relations with Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Syria are very good. We feel close to them because of our joint stand on many important issues of the struggle for the progressive and democratic forces in that part of the world.

I would like to stress the declaration on developing friendship and cooperation signed during the visit of our party-state delegation to Libya in December 1976. In 1977 Libyan Prime Minister Jallud visited our country, and in 1978 the head of state, Colonel al-Qadhafi, also visited our country. These visits gave a strong impetus to political, economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The visit to Bulgaria by the Iraqi vice president and chairman of the Syrian-Bulgarian friendship society in 1978 also had great significance.

The traditional relations of Bulgaria with Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania and other Arab countries are marking constant progress. Very soon, in the middle of May, the visit of the Tunisian prime minister is upcoming.

Bulgaria is a sought after trade and economic partner by the Arab world. We develop broad construction, activity, planning and geological research activity. At present there are more than 4,500 Bulgarian specialists in this part of the world. Meetings and talks we had during our visit last year in Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia were an eloquent manifestation of the principle-minded and constructive policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We signed treaties on friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique and a declaration on developing relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist Ethiopia, which are landmarks of relations of a new type with African countries. This is our contribution to strengthening the relations between real socialism and the new states that have started on their way along the road of radical social transformations.

During the next 2 months we will greet as dear guests Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, and Henry E. O. Adefope, Nigeria's minister of foreign affairs.

Common interests and similar positions on the international issues characterize our relations with most of the other African countries with which we maintain diplomatic and economic relations such as Guinea, Tanzania and so forth.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always firmly and consistently supported the struggle of peoples in southern Africa and on the entire continent against neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. I would like to point out that the peoples in southern Africa evaluate our principled policy highly.

Significant and progressive transformations have also taken place in Asia. We have maintained friendly relations with most of Asia's great states for a long time. Our policy in relation to India, whose constructive international policy is an important and constructive factor on the Asian Continent, is unchanging. We are convinced that the upcoming visit of Indian President Reddy to our country will give a new impetus for strengthening intensive bilateral cooperation.

The victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the national anti-imperialist revolution in Iran are opening new prospects for developing relations and enriching them with new political, economic and cultural dimensions.

The president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, is expected in our country in July. It is envisaged that Petur Mladenov, our foreign minister, will visit Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. We have already signed agreements on trade exchange and scientific-technical cooperation with these countries. We believe that strengthening our relations with these countries will cause a positive effect on the foreign relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its partners, and the general development of a healthy international climate.

We maintain normal international relations with Bangladesh, Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka and other Asian countries.

A new and important dimension in our foreign policy belongs to the countries of Latin America. Bilateral relations with the countries of this area became active during the last 5 years. Party-state, parliamentary and official delegations have visited the area. Approximately 42 treaties and agreements have been signed in the areas of science, economy, technology, culture and so forth. The visit by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to our country in 1978 and our visit to Mexico at the beginning of April 1979, gave initiative to developing our relations with this significant Latin American country which has an ancient history and culture and an active and constructive international policy. These visits at the highest level strengthened the political, economic and cultural bilateral relations and strengthened the conviction that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a worthy and useful partner for cooperation. I would like to stress that in Latin America, as well as in every other place, our policy is completely determined from highly principled, well grounded and selfless motives. We do not want and do not attempt to force our positions on the Latin American countries. We do not interfere in their internal affairs. At the same time we sincerely respect and support their efforts to free themselves from the grasp of the imperialistic corporations and foreign dependence. We are in solidarity with the intensifying struggle of the Latin American countries against reaction and terror and for democratic rights and social progress.

I would like to point out that the movement of the nonaligned countries has turned into a very important factor in current international life. We express our confidence that the sixth conference of the nonaligned countries, which will take place in Havana in September of this year, will again confirm the determination of the prevailing majority of these countries to struggle against imperialism and war, against the pressure to deviate the movement from its correct and anti-imperialist road and to tear it away from its natural ally--the world socialist community. We are confident that the Havana conference of the nonaligned countries will contribute to further strengthening and uniting the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

Comrades, national assembly members, in recent years, especially after signing the Helsinki Conference Final Act, detente influences more and more the relations between Bulgaria and the developed capitalist states in Europe, Africa and Asia. Of course, we have essential differences with these states in the areas of general policy [few words indistinct] and the question dear to all the people in the world--the preservation of peace. The basic goal of our policy toward the developing countries has been and still is strengthening peace and further developing mutually beneficial relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. The hitherto results of our constructive policy, conducted together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, confirm its soundness and fruitfulness.

The expanding personal contacts and meetings at highest level have an especially important role in creating the necessary preconditions and conditions for expanding bilateral relations and further strengthening peace and security.

There has not been any other period in our history in which we have maintained so many advantageous relations with the developed capitalist states in economic, scientific-technical and other areas. These relations encompass a broad trade exchange, implementing joint economic projects, industrial production cooperation with major companies in France, FRG, Italy and other countries. I am glad to stress that our trade exchange with the developed capitalist states has increased 30 times in comparison with 1955. This means that these states see the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a sought after and respected partner. In the area of cultural exchange we can talk literally about a rediscovery of the ancient and modern Bulgarian culture by the West. There is almost no major Western capital--Washington, London, Paris, Tokyo, and many others--which has not been acquainted with the remarkable traditions and achievements of our people in the area of culture and arts.

Our cultural exchange with these countries are increasing especially on the eve of the 1,300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian state. I would like to dwell in short on our relations with some of our main partners in the West.

Our relations with the FRG are strengthening and expanding and becoming useful for both countries. The declaration which I signed with Federal Chancellor Schmidt at the end of my visit to the FRG plays an essential role in developing our mutual relations with that country. In a few days Mr Schmidt will pay Bulgaria an official visit during which we will sign new documents of essential significance for our bilateral relations.

We strengthen and develop our relations with the Republic of France. We search together for new forms and ways of more active political, economic, cultural and other contacts, in accordance with the similarity of our positions on a number of issues of international policy and in accordance with the increased possibilities of the two countries.

As is well known, we recently received a message from President Giscard d'Estaing with an invitation to visit France. I believe that this visit will take place in the near future and will open a new page in the development of Bulgarian-French relations.

Our mutual cooperation with Italy is developing intensively. New projects have been marked. They create a solid basis for further expanding economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

Our relations with the Republic of Austria are developing especially well. We had sincere and fruitful [talks] with President Kirchsclaeger and Federal Chancellor Kreisky during our visit there last year.

At all our meetings with these state leaders we conduct a sincere dialog, not only on issues of our bilateral relations, which expand and strengthen after every new meeting, but also on main international issues. It is our opinion that the relations between Bulgaria and Austria are, to a large degree, an example of relations between states with different sociopolitical systems.

We have every reason to believe that the recent visit of Portuguese President General Antonio Ramalho Eanes to Bulgaria and the talks we had will further stimulate the development of Bulgarian-Portuguese relations.

The relations with Holland and Belgium also marked progress. Visits at the level of foreign ministers are taking place, parliamentary delegations are being exchanged and a significant cultural exchange is taking place.

Our country has activated its cooperation with Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. We have a useful exchange of opinions with them on political issues; we expand our economic and business relations and acquaint each other with our achievements in the area of culture.

Despite the fact that we established relations with Spain only recently, we have already succeeded in creating a solid and equal basis for bilateral cooperation.

We highly appreciate the successful and fruitful development of the relations between Bulgaria and Japan. During our visit to this country last year we were convinced that Japan shares this evaluation.

Ever more significant prospects, especially in the areas of economy, science and culture are developing. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is making efforts for expanding cooperation with Great Britain, the United States and Canada. A fruitful step in this direction were the contacts at the level of foreign ministers on questions of mutual interest.

We had fruitful meetings and talks with a number of leaders of social democratic parties in West Europe such as Willy Brandt, Francois Mitterrand and others. We will hold new meetings and contacts with leaders of the capitalist states in Europe, Asia and America in the near future. This demonstrates that today the People's Republic of Bulgaria has such dynamic prospects for developing its relations with the developed capitalist countries as never before.

The international activity of our country is expressed not only in international relations. It is taking place in the activities of the BCP, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and public, social, women's and youth organizations. The relations of the National Assembly with the parliaments of other countries are also strengthening. The congress of the Interparliamentary Union in Bulgaria in 1977 was another high recognition of our activity in the international arena. As you see, comrades, there is no area of international life in which our country does not make a worthy contribution in the interest of peace, cooperation and understanding between the peoples. We solve topical issues of international life around the negotiating table, on the basis of good will and confidence. We strive to come together and not to drift apart and oppose near and distant peoples and countries. The fact that 10 years ago the exchange of visits at the highest level was an exceptionally rare event while in 1979 we will have 16 such meetings and talks, five of them abroad and 11 in Bulgaria, is indicative. Those who did not want to sit together with us around the table for a sincere dialog cannot have any complaints about Bulgaria's foreign policy.

On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution in our country we can declare with deserved pride that the international authority of our motherland constantly increases, and its consistent, constructive and peace-loving foreign policy finds ever growing understanding and appraisal in the Balkans, Europe and the world. [applause]

Dear comrades, people's representatives, such are the basic results of the domestic and international policy of our state. In conclusion I would like to express the conviction of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria that the Bulgarian people and all working people on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our country will mobilize their thoughts, forces and will power and will develop their initiative for strengthening and accelerating our economic development even more, implementing and over-
implementing our economic plan, especially along natural and qualitative indexes. The organization of labor should be perfected for accelerating the boundless possibilities of the socialist system even more. The entire society is interested in this and so is every citizen of our country, because this is the most important condition for constantly increasing the material and cultural condition of our people. We are also convinced that our people, and the highest organ of its power--the National Assembly--will support not only the principles and trends of our domestic and international policy, but will also support the practical efforts made by the party, government and State Council for their successful implementation.

Everything that we do is done in the interest of the country and the people and the struggle for the triumph of socialism, in the interest of peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Thank you for your attention.

BTA REPORTS MINISTERIAL COUNCIL CHANGES

AU271631 Sofia BTA in English 1620 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 27 OBTA)--At today's session of the National Assembly the following reshuffles in the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria were voted:

Mr Todor Bozhinov, at present secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia Municipal Committee of the BCP and member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, were elected deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Former Minister of Agriculture and the Food Industry and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Girgor Stoichkov was released of his post as minister of agriculture, due to the ministry's close down.

Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, was elected member of the government.

The reshuffle proposals were submitted to the session of the National Assembly by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria..

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESUMES SESSION, ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND

AU271346 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The 10th session of the 7th National Assembly resumed its work on 26 April in the afternoon. The meeting is chaired by Nikolay Georgiev, deputy chairman of the National Assembly.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Tanchev and other party and state leaders took their seats in the official box.

The National Assembly members will vote on the second reading of the agenda points debated yesterday, namely the draft laws on the unified cadastre of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; amending and adding to the law on renting; amending laws and decrees concerned with the people's councils activities; and closing down the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and according the rank of ministry to the National Agro-Industrial Union.

The agenda includes debates on changing the composition of the Council of Ministers; changes in the composition of the government and the National Assembly permanent commissions' leadership; and changes in the composition of the country's Supreme Court.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and state council chairman, is expected to speak on Bulgaria's domestic and foreign policy.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

Sofia Departure

AU291352 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 29 (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov left on a two-day friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of the Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis. Mr Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by Mr Andrei Lukanov, deputy Ministerial Council chairman, Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign minister and other officials.

At the airport of Sofia he was seen off by Mr Stanko Todorov, Ministerial Council chairman and other state leaders.

"With the Republic of Greece we established goodneighbourly relations which have set an example of understanding and reciprocally profitable cooperation between countries with different social systems. Mutual trust between the two countries is growing deeper and an atmosphere of friendliness between the two peoples is gaining firm ground. I am glad to be able to announce from this high rostrum that the two countries have confirmed the lack of any outstanding or "open" problems in their relations" said Mr Todor Zhivkov in his big political speech on Bulgaria's internal and external policy at the session of the seventh National Assembly, which ended two days ago.

The restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1954 spelt the beginning of normal interstate political, economic and cultural contacts. Since then the relations between the two countries have been making steady progress with the greatest achievements being scored of late. The atmosphere in which Bulgaro-Greek contacts develop today is characterized with an ever growing trust and understanding.

Particularly favourable was the impact of the 1973 declaration for the principles of goodneighbourliness, understanding and cooperation on the further promotion of Bulgaro-Greek relations. It could be said with certainty, that the principles underlying this document have set an example of how relations of goodneighbourliness between states with different social systems should be established and maintained. They constitute a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans.

The meetings of the Bulgarian and Greek leaders Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, that have already become traditional, play a major role in the strengthening of trust between the two states.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0930 GMT on 29 April carries a report on Todor Zhivkov's departure for Greece which adds: "The following persons came to the airport to cordially see Comrade Zhivkov off: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, George Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, and other officials."]

Karamanlis Meeting

AU291949 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Kerkira, the island of Corfu, April 29 (BTA correspondent)--This afternoon Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis began formal talks.

The talks touched on the strengthening and further expanding of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation. The two countries' leaders stressed the fruitful development of that cooperation so far and noted that there were greater chances to make it still brisker.

Among the discussed topics were also international issues. The two sides emphasized their common wish to work for peace, security, understanding, good neighbourliness and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula. The two leaders expressed the will and the wish of the two sides to make sustained efforts at furthering the goals of detente in the political sphere. The necessity of supplementing political detente with respective measures in the military sphere with a view of restraining the arms race and marking disarmament undertakings more effective, was specially stressed at the talks.

The talks, which lasted for more than 3 hours, passed off in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of understanding.

Mladenov, Lukanov Talks

AU291951 Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Kerkira, the island of Corfu, April 29 (BTA correspondent)--This afternoon Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and Deputy Ministerial Council Chairman Andrey Lukanov had talks with Greek Foreign Minister Rallies and Greek Minister of Trade Panayiotopoulos.

They exchanged views on the state and the prospects for cooperation between the two countries. Issues pertaining to expanding the cooperation in the economic sphere, to trade, joint industrial production, to cooperation in power generation, in transport, in science, culture and tourism were on the agenda.

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed FRG Ambassador to Bulgaria, Dr Harold Heimsoeth, has arrived in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES CPSU'S KATUSHEV FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD272132 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is at the head of the Soviet delegation at the 19th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Present at the meeting was Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During a cordial, comradely conversation they voiced an appreciation of the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations which are developing in the spirit of the talks of the highest representatives of both countries last year. They assessed positively the work of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as the measures taken at the Prague session that just concluded.

Konstantin Katushev left Czechoslovakia late in the afternoon. At Ruzyně Airport, he was seen off by Vaclav Hula and Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premiers. Present also was Vladimir Matskevich, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK TOASTS GDR'S OSKAR FISCHER

AU201645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Excerpts from toast raised by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the Prague luncheon in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on 18 April 1979]

[Text] I notice with pleasure that the spirit prevailing at this table faithfully mirrors the atmosphere of our consultation--an atmosphere of friendship, of mutual understanding and of comradely cooperation--and also the fact that our open-minded and productive talks today constitute another important contribution to the already established creative practice in our all-round mutual relations.

We are genuinely pleased over the outstanding results that have been accomplished by your people in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. We admire the creative verve with which your working people are building the developed socialist society and salute the 30th anniversary of the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, the anniversary that at the same time symbolizes the successful development of the relations between our fraternal countries.

The meeting of the party-state delegations of the CSSR and GDR in October 1977 in Berlin constitutes a qualitatively higher milestone in the development of these relations. It has clearly proved that strengthening the sincere bonds of friendship, the cohesion of our Marxist-Leninist parties and their Central Committees--headed by the Comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker--form the resilience of our cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism.

We always regarded their regular meetings as decisive stimuli for our fraternal cooperation, and all our endeavors derived from their decisions. The consultation has proven that our relations that develop in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977 have acquired such dynamics that we would be looking in vain for a historic parallel in level and intensity.

This all-round and mutually advantageous cooperation with the fraternal GDR--a country which today plays an important role in the international arena and without whose participation we could not imagine the constructive shaping of peaceful relations on the European and world scale--is regarded by us as one of the keypoints of our foreign policy.

The importance of our constructive talks today is further increased by the fact that they have offered us the opportunity to exchange opinions on important international problems in the light of implementing the Warsaw Pact member countries' declaration at the Moscow session of its Political Consultative Committee. There is agreement between us that this document constitutes an integrated program of new concrete suggestions for further developing the process of detente.

We continue to give primary attention to the task of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the Warsaw Pact member states and of strengthening CEMA.

We most resolutely condemned China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and pledged our unreserved support of the just cause of its heroic people, as well as of the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos.

The development of this and other similar events has recently confirmed with new vigor the need for a consistent and resolute struggle for the stabilization of detente as well as for expanding its geographical range to include the whole world.

Our successful consultation today has confirmed our full agreement also regarding the fact that the implementation of the urgent appeal of the Moscow declaration for the quickest possible decisive turn in the disarmament negotiations at present constitutes the most topical and urgent task. Hence we are for an irrevocable blocking of all armament channels, especially as far as nuclear arms are concerned. This is why we expect the SALT-II agreement to favorably influence the general international climate and to promote progress also in other disarmament forums.

I am thinking here primarily of the Vienna negotiations in which both our countries--as direct participants--are particularly interested. We naturally also plan to implement further proposals aimed at deepening mutual trust, especially those that were contained in the speech by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev early last month in Moscow.

We note with deep satisfaction that there is full agreement between our countries on all fundamental questions. In the endeavor to reach our joint goal--the building of the developed socialist society--there is a law-governed process of the peoples of the two countries converging. Jointly we contribute to the establishment of positive changes in the international relations, changes which are a result of our untiring and principled endeavors as well as of the peace initiative of the Soviet Union coordinated with the purposeful activity of the fraternal socialist countries for the final implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence throughout the world.

REPORTAGE ON HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Chnoupek Meeting

LD232116 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague-Czechoslovakia and Hungary will systematically assert the comprehensive disarmament program of socialist countries, Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Frigyes Puja stressed at the start of their talks here today. They pointed out that they consider elimination of the danger of a nuclear war and a halt to the arms race the most urgent task in international relations.

The ministers described relations between their countries in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life as very good. They particularly appreciated the importance of their joint venture, the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros water project on the Danube. The talks proved full identity of views on all questions discussed.

Dinner Speeches

LD232117 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague-Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today gave a dinner in honour of his visiting Hungarian colleague Frigyes Puja.

Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that relations between the two countries in all spheres are assuming new dimensions, which received an important impulse from the 1977 talks of party and state delegations in Budapest. Active creative contacts are successfully developing between state and social organizations, an era of cooperation and specialization prevails in economy. Good cooperation exists in culture, education, science and health care. These positive phenomena help the dynamic process of bringing the people of the two countries closer together and thus strengthen existing socialism.

The Hungarian foreign minister described it as the most important phenomenon in the development of relations between the two countries that they evaluate social and political problems on the basis of friendship with the Soviet Union and the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

He pointed out that Czechoslovakia and Hungary will further coordinate their practical political steps in the interest of the defence of world peace, international detente and consolidation of European security and cooperation.

Husak Meeting

LD252135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, received at Prague Castle today Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, who is currently on an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia. During a friendly, comradely conversation it was noted that the existing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries (?contains all) prerequisites for further expanding and intensifying all spheres of mutual interest. Some issues of the current international situation have also been examined.

The meeting was attended by the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, and the ambassadors of both countries, Vaclav Moravec and Miklos Barity.

Strougal Meeting

LD252136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the foreign minister of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Frigyes Pujá, in Prague today. He is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. The two representatives briefed each other about the major tasks which the two countries are carrying out in politics and the economy. They highly appraised the all-round development of bilateral relations and stressed their interest in a dynamic intensification of production cooperation and specialization based on a long-term target program of cooperation and close collaboration on third markets.

Communique Issued

AU282128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "Communique on the Visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 25 April, 1979, the following communique was issued on the visit of the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs to Czechoslovakia:

Frigyes Pujá, Hungarian People's Republic minister of foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to the CSSR on 23-25 April 1979 at the invitation of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Hungarian People's Republic minister of foreign affairs was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. The talks took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

In the course of his visit to Czechoslovakia Frigyes Pujá visited West Bohemia and South Moravia where he met with local party and state representatives.

The ministers of foreign affairs briefed each other on implementing the conclusions of the 15 CPCZ Congress and the 11th MSZMP Congress, assessed positively the dynamic development of bilateral cooperation and the prospects for their further expansion and exchanged views on topical international questions.

They noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations are developing successfully in all spheres, in keeping with the conclusions of the talks of party and government delegations led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Budapest in 1977.

The two sides agreed that the festivities marking the 30th anniversary of signing the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, which took place recently, stressed the significance of this treaty and the results achieved since the treaty was signed.

When discussing topical international questions the two ministers laid special weight on executing the resolutions of the declaration adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow on 23 November 1978. They noted that further efforts are needed to make the process of detente lasting and irreversible and to create solid foundations for developing fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The two countries want to continue, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to actively contribute to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community and to deepening multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

During their exchange of views on the situation in Europe the two sides stressed the significance for further strengthening European security and deepening cooperation on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two ministers discussed in detail the questions related to the preparation of their countries for the meeting of representatives of the signatories of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will be held in Madrid in 1980. The nations of the European Continent justly expect that this meeting will contribute in a practical manner in making progress in questions of security and cooperation in Europe and will aid progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. On their part the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will do their utmost to make the Madrid meeting a constructive one that helps implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The two sides agreed that detente must be complemented by effective measures in the military sphere as well. They expressed their determination to do their utmost for making the talks take a resolute turn in the direction of concrete disarmament measures as soon as possible. They voiced the conviction that a successful completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and the signing of the SALT-II treaty would be of great importance also from this point of view. They further stressed that halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their existing stockpiles to their complete liquidation is a priority task.

The two foreign ministers emphasized that progress must be achieved at the current Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They stressed the significance of the proposals of the socialist countries of June 1978 which provide a real basis for the elaboration of mutually acceptable measures.

The two sides fully support the Soviet Union's proposal that the countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act commit themselves not to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another first.

They emphasized that in the interest of the defense of peace, a peaceful solution of international problems and the liquidation of crises in various parts of the world is necessary.

The two sides profoundly value the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people over the criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the representatives of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. They resolutely demand that China immediately withdraw all military detachments from SRV territory and that it respect the territorial integrity of Vietnam and Laos. They expressed full support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea and condemned the attempts of the Beijing leadership and of imperialism to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs.

The foreign ministers expressed profound concern over the development of affairs in the Middle East. In their view the Egyptian-Israeli separate accord is at variance with the interests of the Arab nations and with the appropriate UN resolutions, it aggravates the situation and intensifies the danger of new conflict.

They reemphasized that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a comprehensive solution of all weighty problems of this region, a solution attended by all involved parties, including the PLO. [paragraph continues]

They expressed their full solidarity to and support for the Arab people of Palestine in their just struggle for self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. They condemned the aggressive Israeli actions aimed against the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The foreign ministers condemned the aggressive actions of the racist regimes against the independent African states and the attempts of imperialism to create hotbeds of tension on this continent. Also they condemned the attempts by racists and their imperialist protectors to push through a neocolonialist solution of problems in the south of Africa. They expressed their solidarity with a support for the struggle of the nations of the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The two sides underscored the significance of the projected conference of the nonaligned countries in Havana for further strengthening the unity and cooperation of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace, progress and national independence, against imperialism and colonialism.

The talks by the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic foreign ministers were held in the traditionally friendly and comradely atmosphere and were marked by an accord on all issues discussed.

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja invited Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to make an official friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Conclusion of Visit

ID252144 Prague CTK in English 1853 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Brno, Moravia--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja today concluded a three-day official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and representatives of the South Moravian region, which has friendly ties with the Hungarian Hajdu Bihar region.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Husak Meeting

ID272104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Cuban Republic. In a comradely and cordial atmosphere they examined at the meeting mutual relations between the two countries and the prospects of their further all-round development in the spirit of strengthening the traditional friendship and close cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Cuba. They also discussed some topical questions on current international developments. Talks started in Cernin Palace in Prague today with Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of the Cuban Republic. They were conducted on the Czechoslovak side by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs Stanislav Svoboda and Mecislav Jablonsky. The representatives of both countries assessed positively the dynamic development of mutual bilateral relations and cooperation. They also exchanged views on topical international political problems.

Bilateral Talks, Luncheon

ID272306 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Prague--Talks between Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli who is in Czechoslovakia on a short friendly working visit and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Ministers Stanislav Svoboda and Mecislav Jablonsky opened here today.

Representatives of the two countries evaluated the dynamic development of bilateral relations and cooperation, and exchanged views on international topics.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a luncheon later today in honour of the visiting Cuban minister. He said in his toast that talks between representatives of the two countries have assumed a firm character and stressed that the ties of sincere friendship between Cuba and Czechoslovakia are constantly strengthening.

The Cuban foreign minister thanked for the cordial reception in Czechoslovakia and expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries will further successfully develop.

Chnoupek Meeting

ID272310 Prague CTK in English 1933 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli of Cuba for a working meeting.

Both ministers evaluated the present state of bilateral relations and noted full accordance of views on all issues discussed. The Czechoslovak minister highly appreciated the active and high-principled foreign policy of Cuba, significantly contributing to the struggle of nations for independence and peace.

Both countries will further contribute to the strengthening of unity of the countries of the socialist community, to the promotion of their all-round cooperation, and together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will intensify the struggle for peace, international security and detente, the two ministers agreed.

They stressed the necessity to prevent the stepping up of the arms race and to reach a decisive shift towards disarmament. They also pointed to the significance of the sixth conference of non-aligned countries to take place in Havana for the further strengthening of unity and cooperation of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace, progress and national independence, against imperialism and colonialism. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CHNOUPEK SEES OFF CUBA'S MALMIERCA BEFORE AFRICA DEPARTURE

ID291306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, left today for official friendly visits to socialist Ethiopia, the Mozambique People's Republic and the Republic of Zambia.

He was seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Stanislav Svoboda, deputy federal minister of foreign affairs, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Before his departure, Minister Chnoupek and other members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs saw off the Cuban minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, who today concluded his friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia and left by air for Moscow.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES WESTERN VIEW OF RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD250952 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Here is comment from a Radio Prague news analyst on the so-called parliamentary election in Rhodesia, held under conditions of martial law:

Voices are now being heard in the bourgeois mass media saying: Why boycott Rhodesia when the Africans themselves support Smith? And although most Western commentators are somewhat more restrained in their conclusions they are agreed on one thing: They see in the high turn out of African voters a possible reason for Washington and London to reassess their policies towards Salisbury. But such an interpretation of the Rhodesian election farce is a dubious one, writes Radio Prague's commentator. How would the authors of this interpretation answer the following question: Do you believe that Smith would have pushed through the so-called internal settlement and the election connected with it had he not been able to influence it appropriately, and if the racist leader would really allow the terrorized black majority to decide on his fate?

The answer is evident: Naturally not. Why then are these experienced foreign commentators pretending to be naive dreamers? Why don't they want to see the armored cars and the elite units of killers, something which was part and parcel of this election? Why do they ignore the fact that even in this atmosphere of fear one third of the black Africans boycotted the elections?

Also the answers to these questions are clear: Smith's so-called internal settlement which includes this election is designed under the cover of quasidemocracy to maintain the continuity of the racist regime which is heavily dependent on the most reactionary circles in the West, and is, therefore, always prepared to support their plans in that part of the world. There is no doubt that these plans are contrary to the interests of the Africans.

KORCAK ADDRESSES CZECH WOMEN'S UNION CONGRESS

LD202054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The Congress of the Czech Women's Union was addressed this afternoon by the member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, Josef Korcak.

He conveyed to the delegates the greetings of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Gustav Husak, of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the National Front.

Speaking about the successes we have achieved in the past period, he said:

[Begin recording] In accordance with the line of the 15th party congress we will in the future, too, strive to create ever more favorable conditions for the work of women, the fulfillment of their irreplaceable mission in society and the family. This is for us a fundamental issue. It is the fulfillment of the very meaning of socialism, its humanistic scale. We see in it, too, a means of mobilizing all resources and forces for mastering the high aims of the past 2 years of the sixth, and of preparations of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, I believe that your congress will actively endorse these tasks--mentioned here already by Comrade Malevska--and that it will become a good starting point for translating them into action.

Recent years were no doubt a period when, alongside the progress of the whole society, a further improvement in the situation of women took place, of their political and specialized growth and of their place in society. We do not believe that the culmination has been reached, that nothing can be improved or perfected. Life itself proves the truth in principle that each step toward the liberation of women is linked with general progress in society, and vice versa. It is correct that this fact is reflected in the program of your activities.

Many specific questions affecting women have been mentioned in the report presented by Comrade Malevska. This allows me not to enlarge on them. We are aware that the solution of various difficulties in the national economy has demanded greater efforts and selflessness. A special appreciation in this respect is due to workers in the consumer and food industry, retail trade and services. In many cases it was necessary to replace the drop in the labor force by increased working activity and intensity. We know that many workplaces and shops would merit a faster modernization in order to reduce physically exhausting work and to improve the working environment. I want to assure you that the government regularly discusses issues which relate to the observance of legal and safety regulations at work and it concerns itself with a gradual elimination of existing shortcomings.

Let us embark on further work with the awareness that our socialist society is a society trusting in the future, in happy days to come. It is faced with great prospects for further progress and it depends on each and every one of us how successfully we gradually fulfill them.

MINISTER OF FINANCE, MANAGERS ASSESS ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

AU261302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On the Results of the Experiment"]

[Text] Prague--A consultation that assessed the course and results of the comprehensive experiment of efficiency and quality control, which was introduced in 12 economic production units on 1 January 1978, took place on 23-24 April. It was chaired by L. Ler, chairman of the government committee for questions of the planned management of the national economy and CSSR minister of finance.

General directors and ranking personnel of the experimenting economic production units, enterprises and ministries took part in the consultation. The deliberations confirmed that the fundamental principles of the experiment have had a positive effect on increasing production efficiency and quality and that they can form one of the bases of further perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy.

KLEIBER-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

LD282354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--A GDR Government delegation headed by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Baghdad on Saturday on a working visit scheduled to last several days. The visit concerns preparations for the fourth meeting of the GDR-Iraq permanent committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Guenther Kleiber and the accompanying delegation were welcomed at Baghdad airport by Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the regional command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, other representatives of the Iraqi Government and GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Lugenheim.

REPORTAGE ON VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD272228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Vietnamese Youth Union led by its first secretary, Dang Quoc Bao, for a friendly talk today.

During the meeting Paul Verner assured the Vietnamese comrades of the steadfast solidarity of the SED and of the GDR people and its youth. Dang Quoc Bao expressed his thanks for the solidarity, which the GDR people and youth have shown once again in the face of Chinese aggression. He reported on the heroism of the Vietnamese youth in the fight against the aggressors and in the continuing reconstruction of the country.

Aid Certificate

LD282210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--FDJ Secretary Egon Krenz today presented the Vietnam Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh, with a certificate testifying to solidarity aid rendered by GDR youth worth M3 million in Dresden. To the accompaniment of loud applause from 2,400 FDJ members and Pioneers, Egon Krenz said at the impressive meeting in the Dresden Palace of Culture: "Solidarity lives and proves itself in the struggles and victories of the international working class; we were raised in this spirit and we shall continue to act in this spirit."

Krenz described the further strengthening of the GDR as an effective contribution toward the triumph of socialism in the world. His assurance that the FDJ would also help in this spirit with implementing the decisions of the 10th plenary meeting of the SED Central Committee met with approval. Deeply moved, Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Vietnam Youth Union, expressed thanks for this proof of fraternal solidarity between the two peoples.

MITTAG, SCHUERER ATTEND JAPANESE RECEPTION

LD280145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Japanese ambassador in the GDR, Kenji Nakao, gave a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of Japan's national holiday. Among those present were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

KRENZ WELCOMES CONGOLESE YOUTH DELEGATION

LD282200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Congolese Socialist Youth Union [UJSC], headed by Gabriel Oba Apounou, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UJSC and minister for youth of the Republic of the Congo, arrived in the GDR today on a friendly visit. The guests were welcomed by Egon Krenz, candidate of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PDJ Central Council. Congolese Charge d'Affaires in the GDR Georges Myaboulhou was also present.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY HOLDS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU251750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Dresden (ADN)--Experiences of three decades of armed protection of the GDR as well as the new tasks of national defense--these were the topics of a scientific conference of the National People's Army [NPA] held on 19 April in Dresden on the occasion of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. "In his opening speech Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, paid tribute to the successful military policy of the SED and of the socialist states. He thanked the party of the workers class, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, for their constant care for the security and the happy life of all GDR citizens, and for the peaceful future of our people in socialism.

"The defense minister declared: 'The workers class, its Marxist-Leninist party, the GDR working people and our comrades in arms can continue to rely firmly on the NPA also in the future.'" Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, deputy chief of the NPA Main Political Administration, delivered the report on the topic "30 years of the GDR and its reliable armed protection, historical development and mission of the NPA." The conference was attended by the deputies of the GDR minister of defense, commanders, political officers, scientists and instructors of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy and of the academies of the NPA, representatives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, of the Karl Marx Higher Party School at the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Academy of Social Sciences, as well as other prominent figures of the GDR's social and political life." In the discussion important questions of the further political and military development of the armed forces were discussed."

KADAR RECEIVES FILIPOV-LED BCP DELEGATION

AU272007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, on 27 April received Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary.

During its 4-day businesslike visit in Hungary the delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Grisha Filipov met with Vilmos Saghy, minister of internal trade. Questions pertaining to further developing and expanding the cooperation between the two fraternal countries were discussed. The Bulgarian delegation was acquainted with the Hungarian experience in the area of national economic planning and amangement. Tonight, the BCP Central Committee delegation returned to Bulgaria.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV TO VISIT HUNGARY IN MAY

LD281918 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI)--Invited by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, pays a friendly visit to Hungary in the first half of May. The relations between Hungary and the Bulgarian People's Republic are developing successfully, in a well-balanced and dynamical manner. Cooperation between the two countries is involving more and more fields, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance renewed 10 years ago, in July 1969.

The Hungarian-Bulgarian economic links are progressing in the spirit of the resolutions passed at the meetings of government presidents and of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Economic organs concerned are currently outlining the cooperation after 1980 and on the coordination of the 1980-1985 people's economic plans and have accepted guiding principles also for long-range cooperation. Trading between Hungary and Bulgaria is making good progress: It amounted to 200 million roubles last year. Plans indicate that this year reciprocal trade will be somewhere near 250 million roubles. Over 30 percent of the trade to be conducted in 1979 is made up by products produced under specialization and cooperation agreements.

Contacts are fruitful also in the fields of science, education and culture. The renewal of the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement is in progress. Currently the two countries' scientists are working together on 18 scientific research subjects. Last year 325,000 Hungarian tourists visited Bulgaria and 512,000 Bulgarian guests paid a visit to Hungary.

PUJA RETURNS HOME AFTER BUCHAREST TALKS

LD272315 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, held talks in Bucharest with Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic. They assessed the development of bilateral cooperation and the possibility of further widening this cooperation. The two foreign ministers also had an exchange of views on current international questions. On the conclusion of his talks Frigyes Puja returned to Budapest this evening.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR THAILAND, INDONESIA

LD291312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujá has left on an official visit to Thailand and Indonesia. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by the ambassadors of the two Asian countries.

MSZMP STUDY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD300727 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation studied the CPSU's direction of Soviet cultural life and acquainted itself with the training of cultural cadres in Moscow. The delegation, led by Mihály Kornidesz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs, visited several cultural and educational institutions and held negotiations with Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM FRANCE, COMMENTS ON VISIT, TALKS

LD271204 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister József Marjai today returned from France where he was attending programs of the Hungarian economic and technical days staged in Paris and in Lyon, and carried on talks with leading representatives of the French political and economic life on the development of bilateral relations and on international issues.

Prior to his departure from Paris József Marjai summed up as follows the results of his talks in France to MTI's Paris correspondent:

"The days we spent in France, our talks here have re-affirmed that the two countries' political relations are good. The visit last year to France by the first secretary of the HSWP CC János Kádár, and the meetings of the two countries' premiers earlier in Budapest and in Paris have created favourable conditions to the expansion of economic relations as well. My talks with Prime Minister Raymond Barre and with the French economic and foreign trade minister have only confirmed the above. I experienced the same favourable atmosphere during my talks at the French Foreign Ministry."

"At the meetings with French politicians and economic experts we mutually arrived at the conclusion that our political relations have for the last few years been effectively contributing to the expansion of our economic ties. The facts that after a stalemate of several years the two countries' turnover increased by 40 percent in the past two years, and besides the existing 40 cooperation deals a further 100 are being negotiated between French and Hungarian companies, speak for the same. Nonetheless we agreed with our negotiating partners that we have not by far exhausted all the cooperation possibilities latent in the two countries' economic potential", explained the Hungarian deputy prime minister, and finally spoke in acknowledgement about the events of the Hungarian economic and technical days in Paris and in Lyon.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR BRAZIL

LD290301 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 28, (MTI)--Bela Szalai, Hungarian under-secretary for foreign trade, left for Brazil on Saturday to sign the new Hungarian-Brazilian trade and payments agreement. In the course of the visit he is to carry on talks with heads of several ministries there about the continued development of the two countries' economic links.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON VIETNAM-PRC NEGOTIATIONS

LD242147 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, April 24, (MTI)--"The World's progressive public is looking forward with expectation to the second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations. At the first round a week ago Vietnam expressed not only readiness to take the initiative but was also willing to enter negotiations in spite of the incessant Chinese provocations and submitted a three-point proposal on the normalization of relations," writes MAGYAR HIRLAP in a leader Tuesday under the headline "Vietnam's Goodwill".

The Budapest daily emphasizes that Vietnam did in fact sit down to the negotiation table in spite of the fact that Chinese troops are still holding 15 points on its territory. "The explanation of this undeniable goodwill lies in the basic foreign political principle of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which calls for settlement of disputed questions via negotiations. When the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam accepted as basis for starting negotiations China's admission that its troops continue their presence on Vietnamese territory, it was considering the interests of the whole of Southeast Asia: that notably, that the tension produced by China's aggressive move should be eased in the region and peace restored. The three-point proposal submitted at the first round of the talks speaks for Vietnam's goodwill, and is also an evidence of Vietnam's firm intention to settle the border conflict. The Vietnamese proposals call for a straight answer," the daily stresses.

"Now at the second round it would be China's turn to give evidence of some goodwill. All the more so as at the first negotiation round the Chinese side showed not the slightest sign of repentance so the world's public is quite right to ask if China bears at all the necessary goodwill to negotiate. The most fundamental thing in expressing goodwill would be to admit the objective truth. Whereas at the first round the Chinese side denied an unassailable truth, firm as a rock: That China had committed an aggression against Vietnam. It only confirms the doubts about China's goodwill that outside the negotiation rooms the Beijing Government continues its assailant and accusing attitude.... In case the Chinese side, similarly to the Vietnamese one, shows some goodwill and backs it up with deeds too, that is it respects the historic frontiers of the two countries--the disputed questions of the two countries can be settled. Otherwise the talks cannot be successful. The world's progressive public is thus looking forward with great interest to China's answer to Vietnam's three-point settlement proposal," ends the MAGYAR HIRLAP editorial.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON PRC'S MIDEAST POLICY

LD231656 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

["China and the Near East"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 22 April (MTI)--This is the headline of a brief commentary in the Sunday NEPSZABADSAG, the HSWP central organ. It points out that a few years ago China was still very delicate on keeping the appearance as if it (?would support) the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world, the liberation movements, including of course the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"The reason to pursue this policy, of course, was not just to preserve the semblance of revolutionariness. Beijing was also led by the thought that to the Soviet Union's international relations within the Third World it might do the most harm if the Chinese bring their own contacts with the liberation movements to a high level."

"These times--the paper states--seem to be over. After Africa, China's political prestige is now stooping rapidly also in the Near-East. Beijing will never succeed to blow cold and hot out of the same mouth: To strengthen relations with the capitalist countries, to seek for threads of political bondage with the most reactionary forces of the world and at the same time to play the champion of revolution. Beijing's opening towards Washington will entail a logical consequence also in the Near-East. The flirt between Washington and Beijing coincided with America's sponsorship over the patched-up Israeli-Egypt separate agreement. Beijing is supporting the agreement. Thus it automatically finds itself faced with the opponents of the peace treaty: A front which extends today from the Palestine movement to Saudi Arabia."

"For Beijing to draw a balance of the Near-East policy, the positive side of the sheet would indicate improving relations only with Egypt, Morocco and the sheikhood of Oman--all the remaining countries would have to be recorded under the opposite heading"--states the NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION ON PENAL CODE

LD272227 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session today.

The council passed a law decree to modify the 1969 act on minor law infringements. As the new penal code classifies fewer felonies as violation of the law, and reduces the less harmful criminal acts to the term of infringement of the law, this new decree widens the range of such minor infringements and simplifies the related legal procedures.

In order to realize the objectives of the new penal code the Presidential Council has passed a new, comprehensive law decree on law enforcement. The legal regulation improves the whole system of law enforcement in Hungary. Both law decrees will come into effect on 1 July 1979.

Minor cases of breach of domicile, defamation of character and slander, some crimes against property and traffic offences not involving injury will be treated as infringements of regulations, as the material weight of these acts does not require prosecution under the penal code.

The law decree also provides for simplification of procedures, so the number of cases settled out of court will increase and it will be possible not to issue summons against a suspect about whom evidently groundless charges have been made. A court hearing will be held if the infringement of regulations is punishable by imprisonment, if the proceedings are conducted against a minor or if it is needed, in the view of the official in charge, for educational purposes. The minimum fine to be imposed for infringement of regulations will be raised from 50 to 100 forints, the maximum fine will be 5,000 and in some cases 10,000 forints. Spot fines will be imposed more widely.

The Presidential Council also regulated by law decree the most important questions connected with the serving of sentences. Work in penal institutions is not only the duty but also the right of the prisoner. In jails where terms for less serious crimes are served, prisoners can be given short leaves for a period of rest with their families after disciplined and steady work. Measures restricting correspondence will be abolished and more frequent visits, once a month or every 2 months, will be allowed. To facilitate return to normal life after their release, all prisoners under 40 will be obliged to complete their general school studies and they will be able to receive semi-skilled or skilled training and a certificate.

The Presidential Council also created a new honorary title of "Hero of the Hungarian People's Republic."

INCREASE OF SMALL PRIVATE BUSINESSES REPORTED

AU251705 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Elected Committee of the National Corporation of Small-Scale Tradesmen Has Held a Meeting; the Number of Private Tradesmen Has Increased"]

[Text] The slow, but constant decline, for several years, in the numerical strength of private tradesmen has ended; indeed, their system increased by 200 last year, concluded Rudolf Gyurky, chairman of the National Corporation of Small-Scale Tradesmen, at a meeting of the corporation's elected committee at the Gellert Hotel yesterday [23 April].

Presently, there are 10,893 private tradesmen operating with the participation of approximately 5,500 of their family members and 1,500 employees in the system, which organically complements state and cooperative commercial activities.

Dealing with tasks, the chairman of the National Corporation of Small-Scale Tradesmen said that the leaders of both the corporation and domestic trade count on the small-scale tradesmen's contribution to catering for tourist areas. In the six counties most interested in this, the authorities offer various allowances to support the establishment of permanent and seasonal businesses.

It was announced at the meeting that a new income tax decree is in preparation, which will stimulate private tradesmen more than heretofore to settle primarily in neglected areas.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR AGREEMENT WITH GREECE--Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Karoly Szarka, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, and Yeoryios Kalitsounakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to Hungary, exchanged documents Thursday in Budapest ratifying a consular agreement signed between the two countries on March 18, 1977, in Athens. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1121 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU PROTESTS U.S. TREATMENT OF ITS EMPLOYEE

AU271845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Dal commentary: "Passenger at New York Airport: PanAm Flight In Opposite Direction"]

[Text] Imagine an associate of the most prestigious American newspaper on an official trip by Polish Airlines from the U.S.A. to Athens with a stopover in Warsaw. Truly enough, for reasons of absent-mindedness he does not have a transit visa, but applies for it at Okecie. What outcry would the bourgeois American press--and probably not the press along--raise if we dispatched such an American journalist not to Athens, where he has an urgent mission to carry out, but back, for example, to Stockholm or even New York, and if, in addition, we deprived him of his ticket.

A TRYBUNA LUDU associate, Tadeusz Piatek, a few days ago experienced in the U.S.A. such a situation that would be unimaginable in our country. On his way to Mexico to participate in the festivities of the friendly newspaper OPOSICION, he traveled via PanAm from London to New York, and after a one-hour stopover intended to continue to Mexico. While checking our associate's documents and tickets, a PanAm representative in London saw that he possessed a Mexican visa and ascertained that he could fly via the U.S.A. He did not call the associate's attention to the fact that he lacked an American transit visa.

However, at New York Airport our associate was told that, because of the lack of a transit visa, he would not be able to depart for Mexico. In Poland in such cases, for example, the carrier's good will and sense of definite duty immediately results in obtaining the necessary stamp, but in New York the story took a different course.

Instead of enabling our associate, after an additional charge for the visa, to continue his trip, it was resolved to expel him to...Frankfurt Am Main in the FRG! His luggage, however, was forwarded to Mexico. Moreover, PanAm unlawfully cancelled the unused ticket coupons for the flight to Mexico and back to Warsaw.

However could not Tiatek regard himself lucky, when he was in danger of a 48-hour detention in order--as he was told--to check if his modest person was not undesirable in the U.S.A., or did not constitute a menace to the greatest power of the capitalist world? And how can one define the decision to expel the Polish passenger not to Mexico, in accordance with the prepaid ticket, but to the FRG, on another continent? Is all that really in line with the intentions of the Helsinki Final Act, calling on its signatories to practice good will and to give facilities in international passenger services? Our readers are free to judge....

GIEREK RECEIVES HUNGARY'S NEMETH 24 APRIL

AU261227 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] PAP--On 24 April Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, received Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who is in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

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Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, participated in the conversation.

The ways of strengthening cooperation between the PZPR and the MSZMP were tackled in the conversation. Key problems involving the development of allround friendly Polish-Hungarian cooperation, particularly in implementing decisions adopted in Edward Gierek's talks with Janos Kadar, were also discussed.

Present was Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador.

The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

While in Poland, on 23-24 April Karoly Nemeth, accompanied by Tibor Baranyai, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee department for party and mass organization, had talks with Edward Babiuch, mainly concerning the problems of PZPR-MSZMP cooperation. The partners informed each other about the implementation of the decisions of the seventh PZPR and the ninth MSZMP congresses, as well as about the socioeconomic situation in both countries. They exchanged views on some international issues and emphasized the need to further strengthen and boost by all means socialist cooperation as the main factor in the struggle for peace and international detente.

Also participating in the meeting were Zdzislaw Zandarowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Krystyn Dabrowa, Organizational Department chief in the PZPR Central Committee; and Liouan Piatkowski, Foreign Department deputy chief in the PZPR Central Committee.

On 24 April Karoly Nemeth met Alojzy Karkoszka, PZPR Central Committee secretary and Warsaw PZPR Committee first secretary, and Warsaw PZPR committee secretariat members.

USSR'S SHITIKOV ENDS VISIT TO POLAND 27 APRIL

LD280240 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text- Warsaw, 27 April, PAP--A delegation of the central board of the Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship headed by chairman of the Union of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, head of the Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship Aleksey Shitikov, wound up its visit to Poland. The delegation stayed here on the occasion of the society's 10th congress.

Soviet guests met members of the Presidium of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship. The meeting was chaired by Jan Szydlak. Both sides discussed the so-far implementation of the programme of cooperation of the societies for 1979, activities in the field of presenting the [word indistinct] of Soviet and Polish peoples and especially the participation of the two [?societies in] the programme of celebration [?of the anniversary of People's Poland.]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PORTUGAL 2-5 MAY

LD272107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] At the invitation of Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Freitas Cruz, Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland, is to pay an official visit to Portugal from 2 to 5 May.

GIEREK ATTENDS CONFERENCE OF YOUTH UNION

LD272140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Second National Conference of the Workers Aktiv of the Polish Socialist Youth Union [ZMS] opened in Warsaw 1 hour ago. The conference was opened by the chairman of the Central Board of ZMS, Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz.

[Trebaczkiewicz--begin recording] Let me cordially welcome the great friend of the young, leader of our party and the nation, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Comrade Edward Gierek, who is present here. [applause] [end recording]

The conference is being attended by, among others, Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Zdzislaw Zandarowski and Alojzy Karkoszka, secretaries of the party Central Committee; as well as leading workers; farmers and soldiers; winners of competitions for the titles of young masters of technology, good husbandry and management. The conference is devoted to the defining of trends and forms to aid in the active participation of young workers in the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and in increasing the strength and prosperity of the socialist fatherland through the implementation of this year's social and economic tasks.

Youth's role in the implementation of the ambitious plans for the country's development is emphasized by the fact that more than 40 percent of all those employed in our economy are under 30 years of age.

Address to Union

LD272318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Address by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the opening session of the Second National Conference of the ZMS in Warsaw on 27 April--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, dear young friends, first and foremost I would like to thank you for inviting me to the second meeting of the frontranking detachment of your organization--its working aktiv.

The ZMS has been in existence for 3 years now. It is the organization of working youth from towns and villages. Over these 3 years your union has proven that it can effectively unite the young generation in the patriotic service of Poland, in helping young people to acquire a public-spirited attitude. Let today's meeting strengthen even more the sense of responsibility for the fate of the state and the nation among the young generation of workers. [applause]

The working class has played a leading role in the historical process of revolutionary transformations of our country over the last 35 years. The common saying that it is the working class which is the causative force of progress is confirmed not only in the political and economic dimension, but also--perhaps first and foremost--in the sphere of ideological-moral values. The working class values and standards of behavior, its ideals, unite our whole society in tireless work for the common goal: construction of Poland's might and Poles' prosperity. It is precisely you, the working class vanguard of the youth movement, who are bequeathed these values. The duty of creatively enriching and developing these values rests on your shoulders. [applause]

In our fatherland, which has been tried so severely in the past two centuries, there exists a need for an in-depth historical thinking, for inculcating the basic principles of upbringing in the public spirit in the collective memory, for making everyone aware of the links that exist between socialism and the peaceful, prosperous existence of our nation. Is it not, after all, thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the subsequent victory over fascism, thanks to the correctness of the party's general line, that history assumed a rational meaning for us Poles, a dimension of continuity, logic and cohesion? Let reflections on the paths which led to People's Poland, on the country's achievements, on the problems of its further development constitute the fundamental element in the ideological upbringing activities of your union.

The right to live in peace, in one's own independent state is our highest value. We paid for our freedom and national independence with a lot of blood. We regained them thanks to the historic victory of the Red Army and the Polish People's Army which fought by its side. We made a contribution to the success of the entire anti-Hitler coalition; a contribution worthy of our people, one which counts.

The memory of the ordeals of older generations, of the crimes committed by the Hitlerite invaders, unparalleled in mankind's history, is still fresh. Your parents remember the nightmare of suffering caused by the World War II unleashed on the world by fascism. Time has not obliterated these terrible experiences; it has not healed the deep wounds. That is why we cannot be indifferent in the face of the rightwing and nationalist forces active in the FRG--forces which do not wish to become reconciled with the political realities of present-day Europe.

The impunity of Hitlerite butchers from Oswiecim and Majdanek rouses our profound indignation and alarms us for the very same reasons.

Being familiar with the atrocities of the war, we particularly value international security and peace. Poland resolutely opposes every single attempt to cause tension and conflict throughout the world. Our people condemned the Chinese aggression on Vietnam. We are for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Near East, taking into consideration the rights of all peoples of that region, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to have a state of their own. At the 33d session of the United Nations organization, we put forward an important Polish proposal concerning the issue of bringing peoples up in the spirit of peace. This proposal met with the approval of people of goodwill on all continents. Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we do all we can for the cause of peace and security of peoples. [applause]

All of us must know that never in its 1,000-year for Poland enjoyed so great an international prestige and respect as at present. Likewise, never has our country possessed such stable guarantees of security, independence and sovereignty.

It is socialism, the unbreakable alliance, fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries, our economic potential and defensive might which constitute the source, the foundation for Poland's position.

The country's socialist transformations, industrialization and urbanization brought about a decisive change in the fate of the widest strata of our people. The vocational, civilized cultural and educational progress can be seen in boldest relief in the life of the young generation.

It is with the young people in mind that we drew up the program formulated at the sixth congress of the party and developed at its seventh congress. It is thanks to this strategy that our country has risen onto a new, higher level of socioeconomic development. Modernizing and reconstructing the industry, building new production projects, we have made sure that millions of your colleagues of both sexes have jobs to go to. They took up their very first jobs in the current decade. Our country's young generation has not experienced unemployment, a phenomenon of redundant people which affects capitalist countries so severely.

However, an accelerated socioeconomic development constantly gives rise to more and more problems. It requires that many obstacles must be overcome.

Our party has never made a secret, nor does it now, that difficulties do exist. These surfaced within our economy in the first quarter of the current year in particular. We have given our public a comprehensive, in-depth analysis of these difficulties.

As you know, Comrades, despite the difficulties in which this year's winter abounded, the Politburo has decided not to lower the 1979 Plan targets. At the 14th plenum of the Central Committee, the Politburo appealed to the whole party and to all toilers for a full implementation of the current year's tasks. In the face of the growing needs of the working people, this decision is the only correct one. Our economy has sufficient reserves in the fields of production and management--in every enterprise, at every post, in the everyday activities of each and every one of us.

By implementing the programs of the sixth and seventh congresses, with great effort from the entire nation, with colossal outlays, we have created a powerful and modern production potential. New branches of industry have been developed, hundreds of industrial enterprises equipped with the most modern installations have been created. We are modernizing entire branches of production; we are modernizing agriculture; we are developing the raw material and energy base, and the country's infrastructure.

We have a numerous, resilient and highly qualified cadre. Our impressive achievement of the seventies has not precedence in history. Now and for the future the most urgent task is to assure that the created and developed potential of our economy brings increased results. Hence, our party lays such strong emphasis on effectiveness of management, productivity, and saving of time, materials and energy. Hence the great importance attached to the improvement of methods of planning and management and labor organization.

The idea of better use of the national economic potential was considered at the recent meeting of the Central Committee, devoted to the development of socialized small-scale industry, and is accounted for in other actions which we are undertaking. Those, dear comrades, are the problems whose solution requires the broad participation of the working class, and all working people. The participation of youth is necessary, and the workers aktiv of your union is necessary.

We are counting on you, and we believe that you will bring with you all our youth, that you will mobilize them for the participation in a mass, constructive social movement which will support the party's undertakings towards overcoming the difficulties appearing in some fields of our economy, and towards further universal development of our fatherland.

The most valuable contribution towards the realization of these objectives is honest work by each member of the ZMS. In your ranks you have people and teams which lead in implementing tasks which achieve very good results in the vocational and social field, make their experience more general, make use of the experience and wisdom of elder comrades at work, and meritorious worker veterans, people who filled their life with devoted toil for the fatherland, and struggle for social justice. Let the slogan "Be equal to the best" find concrete expression in the everyday actions of your organization. Support the rationalizers and inventors movement, support every initiative undertaken with the idea of more effective work, and better results from work. I am convinced that the approaching 35th anniversary of People's Poland will be marked by your leadership in general civic areas, and that you will confirm in this way your readiness to serve the socialist fatherland. [applause]

As you know, we have made the improvement of the living conditions of people the supreme aim of our party's policy. In the past this policy has brought results for the entire society, which has become more prosperous and can better satisfy its material and cultural needs. However, further progress on this road depends on the rate of development of our economy, depends on the work of all of us, and also on objective conditions, which create barriers difficult to overcome, such as limited raw material resources, and atmospheric conditions--which is particularly important in agriculture. Very often we have to make do with unfavorable conditions on international markets. The understanding of these correlations, and the fact that we still cannot afford everything, that the solution of complicated problems of life and the making up of delays demand time and determined efforts, is the essence of shaping social awareness.

We cannot agree with consumer attitudes, egoistic attitudes solely directed towards becoming rich, excessive demands which find no coverage in one's own work. Such attitudes distort the sense of life. They are detached from reality and are damaging. We must oppose them with positive examples of finding joy and sense of life in work not only for oneself, but for others as well, in the professional, social sphere and family life, in making use of the achievements of culture, honest recreation and rest. Those examples are based on the best traditions of workers families.

Your duty, young friends, the duty of Workers Youth, is to enrich them. Let workers activists mean good sons, brothers, good husbands and fathers, good colleagues in work and neighbors. Spread the culture of behavior by your own example and firm attitude; Combat such phenomena as alcoholism and cunning; be everywhere, in every field of private and public life to set an example of cultural behavior, kindness and respect for others.

On the face of it these are small matters but in the context of large political and economic problems, they are important for socialist quality of living conditions, they shape social atmosphere worthy of a nation with centuries old cultural traditions. We would like to see in you, dear young comrades, partners in social life, in the operation of your work enterprises, in the party and our peoples state policy.

Our party performs an inspiring role in society. It initiates great national undertakings, cares for supremely important affairs and for the ordinary affairs of citizens. In solving these affairs we consult the working class, the working people; we consult you, dear comrades. Thinking of you we are developing socialist democracy, we are widening the framework of peoples rule. We believe you will be making wise and honest use of work and fulfill civic duty.. Participate actively in peoples' councils and in social supervision, in various forms of self-management. In your activity you will be always supported by party branches. [applause]

We attentively pursue the way in which the ZMS fulfills its important statutory function of being the spokesman for and representative of the interests of all young people. The recent conference of your central bodies pointed out the social and housing problems of young people, problems of everyday welfare which they have to face.

Your efforts and initiatives aimed at helping young married couples--we mentioned these problems earlier here today--and the solving of a young family's social and welfare problems are of particular importance which cannot be overemphasized. We will talk of these issues at the Central Committee's 15th plenum. Your postulates are thoroughly investigated by the Council for Family Affairs [Rada Do Spraw Rodziny] and by individual organs of the state with the aim of implementing them systematically and consistently. We will try to present the postulates arising out of today's conference as speedily as possible, in order to review and deal with them in a way commensurate with our possibilities.

Our party's Central Committee highly values the work of all youth unions--your organization, students and scouts. We are pleased at the ideological and practical unity of the young people within a federative framework. [applause]

As you already know, work is under way within the party on the theses for discussion prior to the eighth PZPR Congress which will take place at the beginning of 1980. Issues of particular importance for the young generation--such as modernization of industry, agriculture, scientific-technological progress, development of education, the shaping of the socialist model of the family, improvement in the conditions of young married couples--occupy a prominent place among the problems being worked out for the congress.

The postulates with which youth unions will come up will be necessary for the pre-congress work. As you know, we are suggesting that the congress is held under the banner: For further development of socialist Poland, for development of the Polish people. This banner speaks volumes. I can assure you as early as today that in drawing up our country's development strategy for the eighties, we shall continue the principle of precedence of social goals, adopted in 1971, aimed at linking the improvement in labor quality with improving the quality of the standard of life. Your speeches at our meeting today bear witness to the fact that an understanding of this interdependence will become the cornerstone of your work and your ideological-upbringing activities. For this I wish to thank you sincerely. [applause]

Dear young friends, in a few days we shall festively mark the labor holiday--1 May. On the festive day we are proud of our joint achievements. Together with millions of working people, millions of young people of your own age, you, young friends, will manifest your unbreakable links with socialism, your publicspirited and patriotic involvement. Let your will for action be an impulse to a full implementation of production tasks, to releasing progressive technological thought, rationalizing and inventing initiatives, to setting high standards for yourself and your colleagues at work.

I believe you will do all you can to insure that the young working class people represent the best working class traditions in a worthy manner, so that it may always be the embodiment of public-spirited discipline and responsibility in the cause of building a strong and prosperous Poland, shaping a developed socialist society. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE RELATING TO CEAUSESCU'S AFRICAN TOUR

Burundi Working Meetings 23 Apr

AU261040 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, paid a working visit to the Musongati nickel mines; our country participates in the exploitation of this mine." He exchanged greetings with Burundian Minister of Geology and Mines Gaspard Emery Karenzo on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. "Comrade Virgil Trofin had talks with Gaspard Emery Karenzo, minister of geology and mines; Ladislav Barutwanayo, minister of transport and aviation; and Artere Girukwigomba, minister of finance."

"Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, had working meetings with Emil Mwordha, permanent secretary of the Unity and National Progress Party [UPRONA]; Cyrille Barancira, member of the party permanent secretariat, first secretary in charge of ideology and propaganda; Isidore Hakizimana, member of the party permanent secretariat in charge of mass social-educational and cultural affairs, and other members of the UPRONA leadership." They exchanged views on ways and means of developing the cooperation between the two parties. They also agreed to expand exchanges in the areas of culture, press and information.

"Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had a working meeting with Burundian Foreign Minister Edouard Nzambimana." They discussed cooperation between the two countries within the United Nations and other international bodies.

Deputy Health Minister Ludovic Paun conferred with Burundian Public Health Minister Fidele Bizimana; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Council of Women, conferred with leaders of the Burundian Women's Union, and Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth met with leaders of the Burundian Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth.

Khartoum Ceremony Speech

AU261700 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 April ceremony in Khartoum on being presented with the key of the city]

[Text] Mr President and Mrs Numayri, Mr Governor, gentlemen, I would like to thank you for your greetings, for your praise of the Romanian people and for your positive assessment of relations between Romania and Sudan.

I also thank you for the key to Khartoum City. It has been said that keys could be used in the past for all purposes. I wish to use this key only to strengthen friendship between Romania and Sudan. (lively applause)

I also wish to extend warm greetings to the inhabitants of Khartoum City in my own behalf and on behalf of my wife, our delegation and all inhabitants of Romania's capital city, Bucharest. (applause)

We hope that the development of cooperation between Romania and Sudan will be reflected in closer cooperation between the capitals of our countries. As a matter of fact, some of the projects agreed upon will be achieved here, in Khartoum. (applause)

Therefore, the friendship and solidarity between our peoples will be strengthened in the joint work for socioeconomic development.

Allow me, please, not to refer again to the political issues concerning Romania's development and the international situation. I summarized Romania's overall policy in last night's toast and I discussed in detail the topical problems of international life in the talks with my friend and brother Numayri. We agreed to do everything for a policy of detente and peace, for settling all problems through negotiations (loud applause) and for insuring the right of all peoples and nations to free development, independence and sovereignty.

This is the framework in which we approach the complicated problems of current international life. Life has shown that conflicts have only aggravated the situation and that, in the last analysis, only negotiations and talks have resolved all contentious issues between states. That is why Romania has always advocated and firmly advocates a political settlement of problems, through negotiations. We firmly speak out for each people's right to insure its territorial integrity and, if part of its territory is occupied, to regain it. It is the right and obligation of each government and each head of state to do everything to insure the territorial integrity of the country and, if the path of negotiations secures this, it must be fully utilized! (loud applause)

Likewise, it is the right of homeless peoples to secure a fatherland of their own and it is the right of peoples under foreign domination to win their national independence.

That is why we have always supported the Palestinian people's struggle for their own fatherland and state. (loud applause) As a matter of fact, it is no secret that in the talks with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat we were among the first, if not the very first, to stress the need to build an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. (lively applause)

In the present circumstances, we believe that everything should be done for an overall peace in the Middle East, for insuring Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967 and for solving the Palestinian people's problem, on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state. (lively applause) In this respect, we believe that everything should be done to find a basis for continuing the negotiations. That is why we support the idea of convening an international conference, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO; we believe that the United Nations should play an important role in this conference. We are firmly convinced that the continuation of negotiations in an appropriate manner can lead to an overall solution in the Middle East. In this respect it is, however, necessary to strengthen the solidarity of Arab countries and of all countries advocating each people's independence and peace. We will do everything along these lines! We are convinced that the Palestinian people will eventually attain their aspirations for their own state. (loud applause)

Indeed, the Romanian and Sudanese peoples have many things in common as far as their history is concerned. Both our peoples were under the domination of the same empire for some time. We won our independence by struggle. (applause) We must do everything to maintain and strengthen our independence, so that our peoples are never again subjugated. Only by being independent can our peoples, like the rest of the peoples, build a new and free life. That is why we pay great attention to the question of the peoples' independence. Even the socialism we are building in Romania cannot be attained without independence! (lively applause) That is why our bilateral relations have a lasting base.

During this short visit we will place our cooperation and friendship on ever stronger bases. We wish to strengthen cooperation with all those speaking out for independence, detente and peace. We firmly base our cooperation with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The peoples wishing to be free represent a powerful force. That is why the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy is doomed to failure. Victory will belong to the peoples wishing to be masters of their destiny and free! (lively applause)

I wish wholeheartedly to the Khartoum inhabitants and all the friendly Sudanese people ever greater successes along the road of their socioeconomic development, well-being and happiness. (applause)

I wish for a good cooperation between Romania and Sudan. (lively applause)

Let us do everything for continuously developing our friendship and solidarity! (lively applause)

For the well-being of our peoples, for their independence, for detente and peace! (loud and prolonged applause).

Report to Executive Political Committee

AU271625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a session of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, reported on the official friendly visit he paid, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other members of our country's delegation, between 8 and 25 April to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Gabonese Republic, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan as well as on the friendly visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. In connection with this visit the Executive Political Committee adopted a resolution which will be published.

Government Endorsement of Results

AU271755 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session today and expressed high regard and praise for the outstanding results of the official friendly visits recently paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in Africa. It also fully endorsed this new mission of peace and friendship on the African Continent.

Pointing to the fruitful results of the activities carried out by the party secretary general and president of the republic during these visits, activities which were followed with great interest by the Romanian people and world public opinion, Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, said that the important documents signed on these occasions open up broad prospects for mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields of activity, create conditions for continuously expanding bilateral economic and political relations, represent a political event of great international value and make an important contribution to continuously increasing our country's influence and prestige and to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of that continent.

Many concrete present and future tasks for certain ministries and central organizations as well as for the entire government derive from these documents, the prime minister said. We will have to deal responsibly with the tasks incumbent upon us and we will have to resolve operatively and efficiently--on the basis of concrete measures for each separate venture--the provisions and commitments assumed.

The Council of Ministers adopted a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in which it expresses the highest consideration and praise as well as profound gratitude for the outstanding results of the visits he paid together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu to eight African countries.

SCINTEIA on Visit to Egypt

AU271050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

["Romanian-Egyptian Summit Dialogue--A Meaningful Event"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/4/1979--The visit of friendship to Egypt, the last stage of the fresh African itinerary of President Nicolae Ceausescu, was, in spite of its having covered a short period of time, a meaningful event due to the conclusions drawn within the summit dialogue on the ways and modalities of strengthening the Romanian-Egyptian multilateral collaboration, stresses the Bucharest daily SCINTEIA in a commentary in its April 27 issue.

As is known, one of the main orientations of the foreign policy promoted by Romania is the strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and collaboration with the Arab countries whose struggle for the consolidation of independence and the defence of their legitimate rights, for progress and peace, enjoys the sympathy, solidarity and permanent support of the Romanian people. In this general framework, the relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Egypt have known a positive evolution, being strongly encouraged by the summit meetings, both in Bucharest and Cairo, by the documents signed on such occasions, among which a top place is held by the Bucharest solemn declaration of June 30.

The current talks, the commentary shows, have disclosed the existence of new domains fit for joint action, setting out from the broad opportunities offered by the continued development of Romania's economic potential, from Egypt's progress and the concern of that country's government for speeded up economic and social development. Both sides are convinced, SCINTEIA notes, that the development of cooperation in production--as a modern form of collaboration allowing for a better fructification of the respective states' creative potential--confers durability and perspective on the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples.

International developments and naturally the Middle East situation--SCINTEIA stresses--were among the central matters discussed, on which a detailed and thorough exchange of views was made. In this respect, the paper shows that the talks disclosed Romania's and Egypt's consistent concern for a fastest liquidation of the conflict in that part of the world, by political, negotiated means, both sides declaring for the intensification of the efforts with a view to achieving a (?global) just and durable peace.

Romania's principled and consistent position on the Middle East problems--SCINTEIA stresses, was expressed most clearly all along the visit in Africa, the speeches made by the Romanian head of state emphasizing the need for overcoming the current states of affairs, strengthening the solidarity of the Arab countries, for the achievement of a just and lasting peace, in harmony with the interests of all peoples in the region, of world peace and security in the world. All along the itinerary, Romania's position of permanent support to the Palestinian people, to the attainment of its legitimate aspiration after a homeland, a state of its own, enjoyed broad appreciation. Romania, her president, are known to have been among the first--if not even the first ones--to stress the necessity of establishment of an independent Palestinian state in Cisjordan and Gaza. In this sense, she considers it necessary that everything possible be done for the continuation of the negotiations, for a global settlement in the Middle East.

Romania also maintains, as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed during the talks in Ismailia, too, the convening of the Geneva international conference, under the auspices of, with the active participation of, the UN in which all sides concerned, inclusive of the representatives of the Palestinian people and the two cochairmen of the conference, should participate.

By its general results, SCINTEIA concludes, the fresh Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue rounds off the meaningful picture of the so rich fruits yielded by the fresh message of peace, collaboration and solidarity carried to Africa by the Romanian head of state, fruits greeted with profound satisfaction by the Romanian people.

PRESIDENT CEAUSescu RECEIVES FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Hungarian Foreign Minister

AU272129 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Frigyes Pujá, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, who paid an official friendly visit to our country. On this occasion the guest extended friendly greetings and wishes for new successes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Thanking the guest Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed with satisfaction to the fruitful development of relations of lasting friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and MSZMP, between Romania and Hungary and between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples. They also stressed the decisive role of the 1977 Romanian-Hungarian summit meetings and understandings in Oradea and Debrecen in expanding these relations. In this respect, the sides expressed the common desire to strengthen and deepen friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples in various fields, in the interest of accelerating socialist construction in the two neighboring countries and to the benefit of both peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

During the talk the sides also exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and reiterated Romania's and Hungary's determination to actively contribute to consolidating the trend toward detente and cooperation, building a real system of European security and cooperation, adopting concrete disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, and insuring the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Bangladesh Parliament Leader

AU272011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/4/1979--On April 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Mirza Golam Hafiz, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The president of the National Assembly of Bangladesh conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf [of] Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

During the interview, expressed was the satisfaction at the positive course of the relations between Romania and Bangladesh as well as the wish to further expand the cooperation in various fields of activity.

The exchange of views on certain aspects of the international life emphasized Romania's and Bangladesh's wish to actively cooperate for the positive settlement of the major issues confronting mankind, for the extinction of the hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world, the political settlement of interstate differences, for the consolidation of the course towards detente, understanding and cooperation among peoples. Underlined was the importance of observing, in international life, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of initiating tangible disarmament measures, of eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order. During the interview, stressed was the important role of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the promotion of understanding and peace. The president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was highly appreciative of the call of the Grand National Assembly of Romania in December 1978 on the parliaments and governments of all states on all the peoples of the world, and expressed the resolution of Bangladesh's parliament and entire people to act for the accomplishment of the objectives included in this document.

New Greek Ambassador

AU282103 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Michel Cottakis, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to our country. Presenting his credentials, the Greek ambassador extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu most heartfelt wishes for happiness and wishes for the Socialist Republic of Romania's prosperity on behalf of the Greek head of state, prime minister and government.

In his speech the ambassador pointed out the traditional relations of friendship between the Greek and Romanian peoples and stressed that our common historical and cultural traditions are conducive to developing relations between the two countries. The ambassador said that the solemn joint declarations signed in Bucharest by Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and by Romania's president as well as the constructive talks between the Romanian head of state and the Greek prime minister reflect and confirm this common inheritance and express the determination of our peoples to develop bilateral relations in all fields and the desire to contribute, through their fruitful and dynamic cooperation, to insuring that the Balkans become a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the wishes conveyed and in turn extended cordial greetings to the Greek president; prime minister and government as well as wishes for the Greek people's prosperity. In his reply the Romanian head of state expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of Romanian-Greek relations and stressed that the recent visit to Romania by Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, a visit that was a complete success, is a new expression of the determination of our countries to deepen and diversify bilateral relations in all fields. The fruitful development of Romanian-Greek cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force or the threat of force represents a fruitful contribution of our countries to promoting a climate of peace, cooperation and detente in the Balkans, Europe and the world. After presenting our country's position on a number of key problems of international life, including the question of European security--in this context the speaker pointed out the attention being paid by Romania to developing relations in the Balkans, as part and parcel of attaining security and cooperation in Europe, achieving disarmament, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said:

The convergence or similarity of Romania's and Greece's positions on key problems of international life offer favorable prospects for intensifying cooperation between our countries at the international level in order to build a better and more just world on our planet.

After the presentation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the ambassador of the Hellenic Republic.

New Costa Rican Ambassador

AU282047 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the credentials of Arnaldo Amrhein Pinto, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to our country.

Presenting his credentials, the ambassador extended warm greetings and best wishes to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica, and the Costa Rican Government. In his speech the ambassador pointed to the good relations between Costa Rica and Romania and the efforts made by the Romanian president to base interstate relations on principles of law and justice, to halt the arms race and to attain real disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. The speaker also expressed satisfaction with the ever upward course of the developing ties between the two countries after the visit paid by the Romanian head of state in September 1973 to Costa Rica.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the wishes conveyed and in turn extended cordial greetings and best wishes for health to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Costa Rican people. In his speech the Romanian head of state recalled his visit to Costa Rica in 1973 and stressed the importance of the Romanian-Costa Rican summit dialog for developing relations of friendship between our countries.

After stressing the principles at the basis of Romania's broad relations of cooperation with all states, the speaker said that the relations between Romania and Costa Rica are developing continuously on the basis of these principles, both at the bilateral and multilateral levels. We pay particular attention to economic relations between our countries and we are convinced that, by common efforts, we will manage to raise Romanian-Costa Rican cooperation and collaboration onto higher levels.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also said that there are broad prospects for developing Romanian-Costa Rican cooperation in international life since both countries advocate new and equitable relations between states, the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. After the presentation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Arnaldo Amrhein Pinto.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN BANKERS

AU281332 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/4/1979--On April 27, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, [minister] of finance, received an Italian delegation led by Professor Doctor Bignardi Francesco, general manager of the Banco di Sicilia.

On the occasion, discussed were problems regarding the Romanian-Italian economic and financial relations, as well as the collaboration between the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and Banco di Sicilia.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS 27 APR

AU281647 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1979--The talks between the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Frigyes Puja, were concluded in Bucharest on April 27.

The talks occasioned an analysis of the current stage of the possibilities to further expand the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries as well as an exchange of views on problems of current international life. The same day, in the afternoon, Frigyes Puja left Bucharest.

BANGLADESH PARLIAMENTARY LEADER DEPARTS 28 APRIL

AU281852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0916 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1979--The chairman of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mirza Golan Hafiz, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on April 28. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and other Romanian officials.

MANESCU PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AS UNESCO AMBASSADOR

AU261518 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Corneliu Manescu, Romanian ambassador to France, has presented his credentials as ambassador and permanent delegate of our country to UNESCO to the UNESCO general manager, Mahtar M'Bow. On this occasion the Romanian ambassador and the UNESCO general manager had a talk on questions connected with the organization's concerns and on cooperation between Romania and UNESCO.

The UNESCO general manager stressed the prestige our country enjoys within this organization and Romania's active contribution to promoting this organization's goals, to developing international cooperation in the field of education, science, culture and information and to strengthening peace and international security, knowledge and understanding between peoples.

SCINTEIA REPORTS DELEGATE'S ADDRESS AT LOS CONFERENCE

AU261525 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Geneva, 24 Apr, AGERPRES--Within the framework of the proceedings of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the delegates discussed the report by the chairman of the group of negotiators on matters pertaining to the access of other states to the fishing resources in economic zones.

The report includes some proposals which recognize the access right of nonmaritime countries, which are geographically at a disadvantage, to the fishing resources in the economic zones of maritime countries located in the same region or subregion.

Taking the floor in connection with this problem Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Romanian delegation, assessed that the proposals made by the chairman of the group of negotiators include certain positive aspects, but that, generally, they do not properly take into consideration the legitimate interests of all countries. The speaker stressed that it is necessary to seek a satisfactory solution on the access to fishing resources for all countries and to avoid any situation that would affect the interests of the developing countries, which are at a disadvantage geographically and border on waters poor in fishing resources and which have made great material efforts to develop their ocean fishing fleets. In keeping with certain proposals made within the conference, these countries would cease to have access to the fishing resources of the economic zones of other states while countries bordering on large maritime zones with extensive fishing resources would gain disproportionate advantages in this field of the world economy. Assessing that such a situation is not equitable, the speaker stressed that the same rules and the same juridical rationale must be applied as regards all problems discussed by the conference. "Proceeding in this manner, we are convinced that it is possible to find a satisfactory solution also for countries located in regions and zones which are poor in fishing resources, especially for the developing countries."

The head of the Romanian delegation mentioned that our country, together with Yugoslavia, has presented a proposal within this conference regarding the recognition of a preferential status for all developing countries in connection with their access to the fishing resources in economic zones. He stressed that he was referring to a principled problem to avoid discrimination against the developing countries in the field of ocean fishing. Granting these states preferential status, in all fields of international economic relations, is a principle generally recognized by all states and it must be applied appropriately within the framework of biological sea resources.

The Romanian delegation is ready to continue to make every effort with a view to issuing generally acceptable rules that will insure the equitable access of all states, especially of the developing countries, to the fishing resources of world oceans.

SCINTEIA ASSESSES TITO'S ROLE AT HOME, IN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

AU202035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/4/1979--Under the above heading, SCINTEIA newspaper of April 20 prints an article marking the 60th foundation anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party and over 40 years since Josip Broz Tito has been at head of the party.

It is another opportunity for the Romanian communists and people to express their feelings of high regard and esteem for the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, devoted son to the Yugoslav working class and people, friend of the Romanian people, outstanding militant of the international communist and working-class movement, prominent personality of the contemporary political life.

The whole life of Josip Broz Tito--SCINTEIA underlines--is organically blended with that of the party of Yugoslav communists, linked to his name being cardinal events in the contemporary history of the Yugoslav peoples. Referring to the main moments in his activity, SCINTEIA points out that J. B. Tito devoted himself to consolidating the unity of the party, to enhancing its mobilizing force, for the attainment of the aspirations after progress, independence and peace of the masses of people.

The epopee of the national liberation war waged by the Yugoslav peoples against the Hitler and Mussolini invaders is indissolubly linked to the name of Tito who led the Yugoslav partisans, the People's Liberation Army to brilliant victories over the occupants, gaining unanimous admiration.

During the people's revolutions, which led to the foundation of new Yugoslavia, as well as in the whole postwar period, he played an essential, decisive role in the elaboration and implementation of the L.C.Y. policy of deep-going changes, of building the new system, in the remarkable achievements which made Yugoslavia a flourishing socialist state. Tito is known to have risen firmly against the old practice within the communist movement, making an outstanding contribution to the promotion, in interparty relations, of the principles of self-government, equal rights, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, strict observance of the right of each party to independently draw up its own political line--essential demands of a new unity and solidarity.

Well known and enjoying wide appreciation are also his role in and contribution to the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against any form of domination and oppression, to the advance of the nonaligned movement, to the promotion of a new policy of collaboration, on an equal footing, among all states, to the efforts for the consolidation of the course towards international detente and understanding, towards security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The Romanian people knows and considers President Tito as a great and good friend of Socialist Romania. The meetings and talks, which became traditional, between Nicolae Ceausescu and J.B. Tito, their relations of friendship, mutual esteem, understanding and confidence--SCINTEIA emphasizes--have played an essential, decisive role in propelling the upward course of the relations between the R.C.P. and the L.C.Y., between the two countries and peoples.

FURTHER AID SENT TO YUGOSLAV EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

AU272010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/4/1979--On April 27, the National Council of the Red Cross Society of Romania sent to the population of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia afflicted by the earthquake of April 15, medicines, plasma, tents and blankets summing up about 600,000 lei. This adds to the emergency aid sent by Romania on April 20, by five special airplanes, consisting of tents, lodging facilities, linen for 2,000 people, amounting to over 5,900,000 lei.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON EGYPTIANS TRAINED AT BRASOV FACTORY

AU261303 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Twenty workers and technicians from the Egyptian tractor factory An Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Company from Helwan have arrived in Brasov for specialization. After their professional training, they will return to their factory, which was built on the basis of Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, which produced its 8,500th tractor recently.

Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in this field is proving to be especially fruitful. Thus, Diabco company, the sole representative for Universal-Tractor in the Egyptian market, which has thus far imported 2,000 Romanian tractors, has contracted for 1,200 more tractors this year.

RCP OFFICIALS ATTEND SCIENTIFIC SESSION MARKING MAY DAY

AU272009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/4/1979--On celebrating 40 years since the great anti-fascist and anti-war demonstration in the capital city of Romania (May 1, 1939), 35 years since the setting up of the United Workers' Front (May 1, 1944) and 90 years since May 1 was proclaimed the international labour day, a scientific session was held in Bucharest on April 27.

Participating in the debates were members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and members of the CC of the RCP and of the government, representatives of some central institutions and mass organizations, working people from enterprises, as well as participants in the May Day demonstration which took place 40 years ago.

The debates of the session were opened by Professor Mihnea Gheorghiu, D.Sc., president of the Academy of Social and Political Science.

Papers were presented by Ion Popescu-Futuri, director of the Institute of Historical and Sociopolitical Studies, Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice president of the State Council, Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the CC of the GTUCR, Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Mocuta, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Cluj County Committee of the RCP, Nagy Ferdinand, first secretary of the Covasna County Committee of the RCP, Professor Titu Georgescu, prorector of the University of Bucharest, George Macovescu, chairman of the Writers' Union and others.

On the same day, an exhibition devoted to the triple anniversary of May 1, 1979, was opened at the museum of the history of the Romanian Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania.

PARIS LE MONDE REPORTS DISSIDENTS' LETTER TO CEAUSESCU

LD271001 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Apr 79 p 38 LD

[Unattributed report: "In Romania, a Free Trade Union Asks To 'Start Discussions With the Official Trade Union Organization'"]

[Text] In an open letter to President Ceausescu which has been published by the French Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania, the Romanian Workers' Free Trade Union (SLORM) has recently protested against unlawful measures taken against its members. After demanding that official information alleging that their movement is a "fascist-type terrorist organization" be refuted, SLORM members ask to be allowed to "start discussions with the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions (LE MONDE note: the only official trade union organization) with a view to improving living and working conditions in the country." "By taking this step," they write to the president, "we are expressing our support for your often expressed wish to strive to improve living standards in the country."

It has been learned from the same source that three new members of the Free Trade Union (Mr A. Comsa, Mr N. Oblici and Mr Zamfirescu) were arrested on 16 April and sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment with no possibility of remission for "parasitism." It appears, however, that three other members (Mr I. Dascalu, Mr B. Muiiu and Mr R. Mischiu) have been released.

AGERPRES DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S OIL PROCESSING UNITS

AU281635 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1979--At Borzesti, an important unit of the Romanian petrochemistry, technological tests have started on another oil refinery with an annual capacity of 3.5 million tons which is twice as much as that of the present refinery. This will treble the overall amount of oil processed here.

The new capacity is a remarkable achievement of the Romanian industry. The 16 plants of the refinery, largely made in the country, account for large quantities of refinery gas, gasolines, diesel oil, industrial fuel and other products of vital interest to the national economy.

Lately, the most important unit--the refinery--of the biggest petrochemical complex built in the current five-year period in Romania at Midia-Navodari has been put on test. The complex on the Black Sea shore includes 28 factories and plants due to go on stream by 1982, supplying a wide range of products for the manufacture of synthetic yarn and fibre, plastics, synthetic rubber, etc. Using original technologies, these plants will highly process crude oil, chemicalizing 25 per cent of the products turned out, the highest percentage achieved in Romania.

Likewise, at the Pitesti petrochemical complex, technological tests have started on an important unit, the first of its kind in Romania: the complex plants turning out (normal)-paraffins, the basic raw material for the manufacture of fodder yeast. The five plants of the complex will turn out 100 000 tons of normal-paraffins annually.

This year, the Romanian petrochemistry has added new productive capacities. At the Teleajen-Ploiesti combine, the first four plants producing since January will deliver to the national economy in 1979 22,400 tons of gas for chemicalization, 26,700 tons of liquified gas and 357,000 tons of higher gasolines.

Her over 120-year experience in oil extraction and processing, the high rates recorded in the last thirty years in the development and modernization of this important industry have brought Romania in a position to process the entire amount of extracted crude (some 13.7 million tons in 1978) and of imported crude oil which now exceeds domestic production.

In line with the world tendencies, Romania's economic policy has been to use new resources, to use them in the best possible way, which goes hand in hand with the action taken to rationalize power and fuel consumption. On the same line is Romania's wish to cooperate with other states in the petrochemical and oil processing industries.

The Romanian petrochemical industry uses drilling and extraction techniques, oil processing equipment and plants of the highest technical standard, and it has a remarkable technical-scientific staff who have made the Romanian oilfield-equipment manufacturers well known in the world. On the basis of intergovernment agreements and understandings of economic and technical cooperation, Romania has been or is building such industrial units in 25 countries. To that end, she supplies designs, equipment and plants, gives technical assistance, to build and commission the plants. So, Romania cooperated with India in building the refinery at Gauhati (750,000 tons) and of the one at Barauni delivering two sulphur-dioxide oil refinery plants (of 300,000 tons each), of the lubricating oil complex at Haldia (250,000 tons of fine oils), with Pakistan, in building the Karachi refinery (1.5 million tons) commissioned in 1978. At present the Romanian experts are building important oil processing capacities in Jordan and Syria. So, for instance, the 6 million ton refinery in the Syrian locality of Banias will process half of the crude extracted annually from Syria.

Other important objectives in this industry, especially chemical and petrochemical units, have been built by Romania in other countries in Asia (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, Syria, Jordan, Turkey), in Africa [and Latin America] (Egypt, Ecuador, Brazil) etc. But Romania's cooperation in this field, especially with the developing and nonaligned countries, takes other forms too, such as improvement of the higher training of the personnel in petrochemistry.

It proceeds under an agreement concluded between Romania and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization signed in 1977, providing for the functioning of the joint UNIDO-Romania centre.

AGERPRES REPORTS EXPANSION OF MERCHANT FLEET

AU281642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1979--Over 40 Romanian ships are sailing these days in the world oceans transporting exportables of the Romanian industry or bringing the necessary products for the national economy. At the same time, other 35 ships are under loading-unloading operations in various harbours of the world, among them being the three ships which entered in the endowment of the Romanian merchant fleet this year. Thus the "Tirgu Trotus" ore carrier of 18,200 dwt is loading phosphates in Casablanca, the "Cotnari" cargo is coming back to Constanta with merchandise from the Netherlands and Belgium while another cargo, "Salonta", is being prepared for its first voyage loading the iron-and-steel products for some countries of Western Europe.

The Romanian merchant navy will be soon increased with two more ships--the "Filipesti" and the "Frasin" cargos of 8,750 dwt each, built by the shipyards of Galati. According to the plan provisions the Romanian merchant fleet will be increased during this year with ships of various types and capacities totaling 553,000 dwt.

The current five-year plan (1976-1980) also envisages the capacity of the merchant fleet to reach 2,200,000-2,400,000 dwt. The fulfilment of the plan provisions will raise the capacity of the Romanian fleet to 3.4-3.5 million dwt that is three times more than in 1975.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, today received a parliamentary delegation of the United States of Mexico led by Pastor Murquia Gonzales, federal deputy for the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party. The two sides discussed the two parliaments' activities and their contribution to developing Romanian-Mexican relations. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU]

BULGARIAN ELECTRONICS MINISTER VISIT--Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, today received Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is visiting our country. In the spirit of the decisions and understandings agreed upon by the party-state leaders of the two countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the sides discussed matters pertaining to expanding and deepening of Romanian-Bulgarian industrial and technical cooperation in the fields of electronics and electrical engineering and in developing economic projects. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU] A working meeting took place today between Ioan Avram, minister of machine building, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering. An aide memoire was signed which envisages, among other things, the development of mutual deliveries in 1981-85 as well as new ways and means to expand cooperation in the production of data processing equipment and electronic measuring instruments. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU]

CONVENTION SIGNED WITH GDR--A convention was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR on resolving and preventing cases of dual citizenship. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU]

TANJUG CITES ZHIVKOV ON BULGARIA-SFRY RELATIONS

LD281658 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (TANJUG)--Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, said in the National Assembly here yesterday that Bulgaria's constant striving is to build its relations with Yugoslavia as its next door neighboring socialist state "in the interest of the peoples of both countries, peace and socialism in the Balkans".

In Zhivkov's evaluation, the state of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations suits neither bilateral objective needs and real possibilities nor the interests of the two neighboring countries and their peoples. Further, he emphasized, nor does it suit the Bulgarian concept of Bulgarian-Yugoslav socialist goodneighborliness.

Bulgaria is ready to see an end put to tension in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. To jointly consider, accept and realize the necessary measures to raise these relations and cooperation to a higher level, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party also said.

In presenting Bulgaria's policy towards Yugoslavia, Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria feels no interest in deteriorating its relations with Yugoslavia and is imbued with "the wish, will and constructive spirit" to develop also active political, economic agricultural cooperation with Yugoslavia.

After these suchlike assurances, Todor Zhivkov set out a number of critical stands on Yugoslavia's policy towards Bulgaria and, in essence, attempted to misrepresent Yugoslavia as guilty of the present state of relations between the two countries. He did so by stating about alleged "attempts by definite circles in Yugoslavia" to sharpen Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations and to "push them down the slippery road of confrontation and tension".

It also proceeds from Todor Zhivkov's statements that Bulgaria's readiness and initiatives have met with badly hidden aspirations and interference in Bulgaria's internal affairs, "anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign" and actions tantamount to "attempts to block the constructive roads for the development of confidence, friendship and cooperation".

In his report to Bulgaria's National Assembly, Todor Zhivkov negated the existence of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, calling it "non-existent," but was quick to add that the "policy of hegemonism has not and cannot have any prospect in the development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations".

Bulgaria "does not call in question either the existence of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia or its belonging to Yugoslavia" and recognizes the "political realities and state frontiers after World War Two", Zhivkov said.

Asserting that Bulgaria "has not laid and has no territorial claims", Todor Zhivkov said it does not intend to "cede its (?principal) part nor any other of its homeland", without directly alluding to anybody and without motivating this intention. [sentence as received] Bulgaria has no internal problems in relations to the national question, Todor Zhivkov then said and agreed that the "bridges of friendship" should be built with Yugoslavia, but while negating the existence of the Macedonian national minority.

Lastly, Zhivkov reiterated his call for negotiations as he did in his speech at Blagoevgrad last year, reiterating what declarations should be adopted.

MINIC BRIEFS TITO ON TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD281636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, today received Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who informed him about the talks which he held in Moscow with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. The talks encompassed questions of joint interest for relations between our two countries and between the LCY and the CPSU.

POLITIKA on Moscow Talks

AU292147 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 79 pp 1-2 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 23 April--The 2-day talks between Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, were concluded in Moscow last night in a pleasant atmosphere. Although it is possible--as it has been learned--that this working meeting of the high party leaders of the two countries will be assessed in an agreed on press statement tomorrow, one can even today announce the feelings on the Yugoslav side that the talks have been useful and frank.

The working dialog between Minic and Gromyko--as it has been reported--was devoted to a discussion of the further development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU, and the SFRY and the USSR, as well as to an exchange of views on topical international questions. This meeting has undoubtedly helped the two sides to bring up to date their knowledge of mutual positions concerning a number of questions of mutual interest and to improve it. It was shown on this occasion again that direct contacts in the way used by the Yugoslav and Soviet representatives are very useful, particularly since it was confirmed on this occasion again that there is a deep interest by Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in the development of relations between the two countries in all fields of cooperation. In addition, the Minic-Gromyko dialog and the approach to these talks on both sides confirmed once again the thesis that differences in views do not harm the development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU, and the SFRY and the USSR, when the partners confirm that it should be so. This in fact is the state of affairs in the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

This is a question of mutual relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union--and it is useful to emphasize this--which are developing on reliable foundations, on the principles that were mutually adopted nearly a quarter of a century ago, on a consistent implementation of their mutual agreement--confirmed many times--on the respect for autonomy, independence, equality, sovereignty and territorial integrity, on noninterference in internal affairs and on the respect for different international positions of the two states. The cooperation on the aforementioned foundations has been always given a new impetus by meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev and the documents signed by the highest leaders of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in 1967 in Belgrade and in 1977 in Moscow are of great current importance in this respect.

BILIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM FRG

LD281758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1832 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The delegation of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, led by Jure Bilic, president of the assembly, returned to Zagreb from Stuttgart today, following a 5-day official visit to the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg at the invitation of Erichenzenmueller president of the land Diet.

Following his arrival at Zagreb airport, Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, expressed satisfaction at the talks held during the visit to the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg, with which the Socialist Republic of Croatia already had traditional friendly links, and said:

"There was quite a lot of specific discussion about industrial cooperation and co-operation between our enterprises and their entry onto third markets, as well as about the work of our enterprises with branches in the FRG. It was also agreed to expand industrial cooperation, and the possibilities for this will be established by our economists and by representatives of economic chambers. It was also agreed to increase the number of workers sponsored by our enterprises, of which there are currently about 9,000. It is calculated that this could rise to 80,000, which was the figure prior to 1974.

"Considerable attention was attached in the talks to financial credits and other relations between our banks and the banks in the FRG. There is at present a mixed trade union association between our banks which have received a credit, and it is envisaged that another DM100 million for our enterprises will soon be granted.

"In the talks about the position of our workers, their families and children, it was agreed that there would be further expansion of cooperation in social security, professional training of our workers and the participation of the enterprises and the government of the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the financing of this cooperation. In particular it was decided to increase the number of skilled workers which West Germany will need in large numbers by 1985, and there are great possibilities here. In addition it was agreed to expand the supplementary education of our children, including also the children of preschool age, in their mother-tongue.

"We talked with our workers who made many critical remarks which we conveyed to the Diet and the government of that land. Our standpoint is, Bilic stressed, that as our workers said they are contributing to the development of West Germany, therefore, they should participate in this more than up to now.

"Talks also dealt with other problems of our relations which encumber us, in particular the question of political relations and connected with this the question of the activity of fascist emigres, which is insignificant and which has recently been considerably combatted by the authorities of West Germany and of the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Our side asked that the activity of terrorists in our territory be prevented, and we received assurances that the authorities would do everything possible to have these matters improved.

"Bilic said: In the talks with our workers we stressed that our clubs operate in such a way as to develop national policy and this means every nation and nationality living there should nurture their national culture, tradition and language but that they should work together in brotherhood and unity and that they should create relations which we are establishing in the SFRY. This is the best way to restrict the space for nationalistic and chauvinist elements which still emerge here and there."

At the end of his statement Jure Bilic stressed the solidarity of our workers toward their country and in particular their great solidarity toward the Montenegrin people who suffered in the recent earthquake. "The German Government as well as the government and the Diet of Baden-Wuerttemberg have also extended aid to the people who suffered from the earthquake in Montenegro," Jure Bilic, president of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, said in his statement on the return from his official visit to the Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

GRLICKOV CONCLUDES TALKS IN HAVANA, RETURNS HOME

Report on Talks

ID290620 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, April 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Cuban party talks ended here last night. The talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and accord was reached that further maximum efforts should be invested towards a patient and constructive dialogue between the two parties and countries, and among all members of the non-aligned movement, in order to arrive at joint solutions for all questions in dispute.

Cuba and Yugoslavia, as two socialist countries and two authentic revolutions, share similar views on many key issues of the world today, but there are also differences between them. Everything should be done in order to carry out on a fully democratic base all consultations and the preparation of the key documents for the sixth conference of heads of state or government in early September this year, while taking as the point of departure the respect for different views, interests and positions.

The delegations to the talks were headed by Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Aleksandar Grlickov and Politbureau member of the Cuban Communist Party Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The talks pertained to current international topics, but focused on the situation in the non-aligned movement, especially from the standpoint of preparations for their sixth summit. The Cuban Communist Party first secretary and president of the Council of State and of Ministers, Fidel Castro, received the head of the Yugoslav delegation with whom he had a cordial talk on many questions of interest to the two delegations.

The joint press release states, among other things, that in an atmosphere of understanding the two delegations conducted a thorough exchange of views on the preparations for the sixth summit and measures to be taken for its complete success. The exchange of views provided for a complete clarification of the two sides' positions on the topics considered.

The delegation confirmed the necessity of continuing efforts towards the further strengthening of the non-aligned movement's unity on the basis of its fundamental original principles.

The statement also says that the two sides will continue intensive exchange of views in which the attention will focus on the documents Cuba is preparing for the sixth summit.

Statement on Talks

ID282120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade this evening from Havana where he had been on a visit of several days at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

In a statement which he made on arriving in Belgrade, Aleksandar Grlickov first said that he had meetings and talks with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and other Cuban leaders.

The visit to Cuba, Grlickov stressed, had as its aim an exchange of views on many issues of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba as a whole, as well as on topical international issues and trends in the international workers' movement.

In view of the time in which the talks were held, Grlickov added, it was natural that the greatest attention was paid to the activity of nonaligned countries and the preparations for the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned. Both sides, Grlickov stressed, presented their views and standpoints on these issues with the aim of achieving a rapprochement of views in order that the preparations for the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned be as efficient as possible. On that occasion, the joint view was manifested about the non-aligned movement needing no reorientation of any kind. Both sides also manifested their attempts aimed at creating greater mutual trust and understanding in order that space be created for a future dialog and certain differences which exist in the standpoints be removed.

Aleksandar Grlickov said that during the talks with Cuban leaders reference was also made to the bilateral economic and other kinds of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cuba. On that occasion, the view was voiced about the need to develop even more this cooperation, for which there is interest on both sides.

The visit to Cuba was useful for both sides and it came at a good time--which is significant both for Cuba and for Yugoslavia, as well as for all nonaligned countries in view of the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned, Aleksandar Grlickov said.

At Belgrade airport, Aleksandar Grlickov was welcomed by Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Zvonko Grahek, deputy chairman of the international committee of the presidium; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others.

Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa, the Cuban ambassador in Belgrade, was also at the airport to meet Grlickov.

BELGRADE COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES NONALIGNED ACTIVITY, UK, TY

AU291944 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] The nonaligned countries are making considerable preparations for the sixth summit conference, which, as the preceding ones, will serve as a new impetus in the struggle for progressive goals. However, members of the nonaligned movement are aware they must strengthen their own unity and solidarity, since they face increased influences and aspirations of the blocs aimed at directing the activities of the nonaligned countries in a different direction than the one they are striving toward. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this:

The nonaligned countries are constantly active. In the United Nations they try to contribute through constructive proposals to a peaceful end of conflicts and disputes, and to encourage the disarmament process. In bilateral relations they strive to expand their mutual cooperation and solidarity and they fight for liquidating the remnants of colonialism on the soil of Africa. Briefly, the nonaligned movement is not giving up despite the attacks on certain nonaligned countries and the attempts to threaten their unity.

This is also indicated by numerous mutual visits and talks by representatives of the nonaligned countries which, one could say, are trying with an unprecedented stubbornness in most cases to confirm their orientation. At the same time the nonaligned countries want to be included in all processes, ranging from the preparations for the conference to the drafting of the final document. This also shows the awareness and conviction is growing stronger among nonaligned countries that there can be no successful activity or the necessary unity without equality within the movement itself, without its full democracy. Further, democratic decisionmaking on all problems will prevent certain attempts at leadership behavior of certain member countries.

The nonaligned movement is made up of countries of very different social systems, and one must bear in mind the fact that their interests are in some ways also different. Hence, as Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Presidium and who has just returned from a visit to Havana, said: Both Yugoslavia and Cuba are aware of the fact that there is no need to impose solutions on the nonaligned movement, nor is there a need to redirect it.

With its struggle for progressive goals of mankind, naturally, nonalignment is creating the conditions for strengthening socialism as a world process. However, this does not mean at all that the socialist countries members of the movement, should have a model of socialism imposed on them. Likewise, no one has the right to offer a capitalist system or any other system to those countries which are going a different way in the development of their internal relations.

During the past 2 decades nonalignment has demonstrated in practice that it is possible to live outside the blocs and outside the spheres of interest of big powers. This is one of the greatest achievements which has secured a great reputation for nonalignment in the world. This movement has matured to such an extent that no one can any longer bypass it or determine its direction of development. Its members know not only what they are fighting against, but also what they are fighting for. Naturally, this disturbs the proponents of the bloc policy who would like to ruin some of nonalignment's reputation. However, the determination of the nonaligned countries to confirm their nonbloc, independent and autonomous character is stronger than the attempts of outside factors to divide and disunite the nonaligned countries from within.

VRHOVEC, SRI LANKA'S HAMEED HOLD TALKS IN LONDON

LD272232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London, April 27 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed met in the Sri Lanka Embassy in London this evening. During a friendly and cordial talk, the two ministers considered numerous questions of importance for the activity and policy of the non-aligned movement. The ways and means for strengthening the unity and further affirmation of the principles of the non-aligned policy were also examined in detail.

FOREIGN MINISTER VRHOVEC TO VISIT INDIA 5-7 MAY

LD271328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of A. B. Vajpayee, foreign minister of the Republic of India, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay an official friendly visit to India from 5 to 7 May.

DOLANC ANALYZES CURRENT CONDITION OF EUROCOMMUNISM

AU261419 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Apr 79 p 27 AU

[Tit Dobrsek report on DELO interview with Stane Dolanc, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; date and place not given]

[Text] Stane Dolanc, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: "If you think that Eurocommunism is a question of a new subjective factor, you are wrong. What these parties have in common is only the fact that through a democratic struggle they are searching for those new roads which are in accord with the domestic situation in the individual countries and that, in accordance with this, they struggle for their independence. But otherwise it is possible to see great differences in their independence, and in their attitudes toward international questions. Thus there are differences between the PCI, the PCF and the PCE as regards the question of NATO, the question of the EEC and several other questions. Even though it seems that they are similar in the fact that they are independently shaping their international policies, they nevertheless should not be considered as an independent subjective factor. As far as I know, these parties themselves, too, avoid being considered in this manner.

[Question] How do you appraise the third road which was discussed by the 15th PCI Congress?

[Answer] What is involved is this. The Italian party is an old workers and revolutionary party which has been active within a multiparty system under the conditions of bourgeois democracy for many years now, a party which operates in a developed capitalist country that is also a NATO member. All this must necessarily influence the PCI's own independent views. Such theoreticians of the Italian party as Gramsci and Togliatti were saying during their own time that the party would be able to continue to be present in Italian society only if it proceeded in its actions from the conditions and needs of the masses of the Italian people. Berlinguer and the present PCI leadership have developed these views even further. This has led to a number of realizations and thus they now justly speak about their own independent road, a road within the framework of a multiparty system.

[Question] And in this connection they rely on their own strength?

[Answer] Yes. The Italian party is very strong: This is not only a question of the number of members--it now has some 1.8 million members--but rather also a matter of its presence in Italian political life, a matter of the number of votes the party wins in elections. This is a party that strives for economic and political stabilization in Italy.

[Question] Although we know that the concept of Eurocommunism represents a simplification, we would nevertheless like to know whether Eurocommunism has been experiencing a certain crisis in the recent period, whether a certain standstill has not occurred in the shaping of this idea.

[Answer] I think that Eurocommunism as an idea does not exist. For this reason it is impossible to speak about a standstill in the forming of some kind of common theory. What is involved here is the penetration of certain principles for which these parties struggle. They struggle for something new, something of their own, something independent. After all, who really invented the term Eurocommunism? Whoever believes that there is a theoretical basis of Eurocommunism is very wrong. This is not a question of a theoretical basis but rather a question of a struggle for autonomy, for political independence, against hegemony and for something new, and it is certainly not a question of a search for a new communism. As regards a standstill the fact is this: Whoever thinks that a policy is created overnight is mistaken; standstills always occur in politics. This time is used to win new masses of people, to win new people for these ideas and it is also used for self-assertion in the contemporary international situation.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PRC-SRV SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

LD272036 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We have devoted our topical foreign policy commentary to the second round of talks between China and Vietnam, and the visit by Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, to Hanoi, which is directly connected with the situation in Southeast Asia. Here is Milika Sundic:

Until now, the course of the Chinese-Vietnamese talks has passed seemingly without tangible results and without any hint that the second round of talks, which began yesterday, will produce anything more than the previous round. China replied to Vietnam's earlier proposal, which was put forward at the first meeting of the delegations in Hanoi, but in view of the content of the Chinese proposal, the prospects of its being accepted by the Vietnamese side are slim. For the Chinese proposal contains a clause against hegemonism, which brings into question the bases of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty and the agreements signed by North Vietnam with Laos and the Phnom Penh regime. In contrast to China, Vietnam proposes that the talks between the two delegations be limited exclusively to relations between the negotiating parties. Vietnam is primarily interested in the creation of a demilitarized zone along the Chinese-Vietnamese border and in some kind of agreement on nonaggression. Vietnam is not prepared to link its relations with third countries--primarily the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea--to its relations with China.

At the beginning of the second round of Chinese-Vietnamese talks in Hanoi, Kurt Waldheim UN secretary-general, arrived in Hanoi. In view of the fact that he will be going to Beijing after Hanoi, he is trying to offer his good services to the two countries in the resolution of questions of dispute. However, in view of Vietnam's dissatisfaction with Kurt Waldheim's attitude during the invasion of Vietnamese troops into Kampuchea and his principled stand on not allowing the new regime in Phnom Penh to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations, the question is to what extent the offers by the UN secretary general will be acceptable to the Hanoi government. By all accounts, Vietnam would rather refuse the UN officer to help rebuild the country, destroyed by war, than allow its policy toward Kampuchea to be the object of any kind of haggling. Vietnam's diplomatic efforts relating to Kampuchea are now concentrated primarily on getting the new regime in Phnom Penh represented at the sixth nonaligned countries' summit but, as matters stand at the moment, it is more likely that Kampuchea's place at the sixth summit will remain empty. The majority of nonaligned countries are favorably disposed to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea [Pol Pot's government] as regards its representation at both the United Nations and at important international gatherings, including all nonaligned countries' gatherings.

Even if North Vietnam rejects Kurt Waldheim's mediation, or any kind of involvement on his part aimed at the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, it will not, however be able to exclude the question of Kampuchea from the talks with China, regardless of China's real possibilities or lack of possibilities of influencing Vietnam's policy toward its neighbors. Of course, this does not mean that China is less committed to the success of the talks in Hanoi but Vietnam is in any case the side which should take more account of this. It seems that precisely because of this, China has proposed the clause against hegemonism as a basis for an agreement with Vietnam in the hope that Vietnam will comprehend the importance of good neighborliness with China and the necessity of a different kind of behavior in relation to its own small neighbors.

TITO RECEIVES DORONJSKI PRIOR TO AFRICAN VISIT

LD271440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, before his official friendly visit to the Republic of Togo, the Republic of Mali and the People's Republic of Benin.

TITO SENDS LETTER TO MEETING COMMEMORATING REVOLUTIONARY HERO

AU251556 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a special letter to participants of a scientific meeting devoted to the life and work of Djuro Djakovic, which is being held in Slavonski Brod.

As one of the founders of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Djuro Djakovic was a tireless fighter for the unity of the workers movement. His image as a communist fighter and man of great moral force represented an ideal for the generations which continued his work, it is said in Comrade Tito's letter.

A festive soiree will be held in Slavonski Brod tonight on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of Djuro Djakovic, hero of the Yugoslav workers and revolutionary movement. Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will speak.

TITO ISSUES ORDER FOR FIRING OF 15-GUN MAY DAY SALUTE

LD271340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Order by the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces for 27 April 1979:

In honor of Labor Day, 1 May, I order that on the 30th of this month, in the capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, the firing of a 15-gun salute (from 24 fieldpieces) and in the capitals of the socialist republics--Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd--the firing of a 10-gun salute (from 12 fieldpieces).

[Signed] Josip Broz Tito, marshal of Yugoslavia, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces.

ORSON WELLES RECEIVED BY TITO IN BRDO NEAR KRANJ

LD291400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Orson Welles today and entertained him to lunch. Orson Welles is visiting the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, where he is participating in the making of a film about Nikola Tesla.

TITO RECEIVES DELEGATION OF INNOVATORS' FEDERATION

LD280212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brdo near Kranj--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, today received at Brdo near Kranj a delegation of the Innovators' Federation of Yugoslavia, led by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Federal Coordinating Committee for Creativity. The delegation included Ahmed Sirco, president of the Innovators Federation of Yugoslavia; Dr Dragutin Boskovic, director of the Federal Institute for Patents; and worker-innovators and organisers of innovation activity from all republics and provinces.

Ahmed Sirco presented to President Tito the charter with the golden badge of the Innovators' Federation of Yugoslavia as the highest recognition of this organization, and Marjan Glavan gave him the first Golden Plaque of Workers' Creativity--the Yugoslav exhibition of inventions, technical advancement and discoveries--as a sign of recognition for his personal and creative contribution to the development of innovation and rationalization activity in Yugoslavia.

"A long time ago I heard about some erroneous views in our country on the question of innovations. We are buying licences abroad and this costs us millions, although we have notable inventions ourselves. A worker who is the author of an innovation should also be given a certain percentage resulting from the saving achieved through this," President Tito said.

President Tito criticized the concept that innovation activity reduces the chances of employment. "This is a backward view. The cheaper the innovation the more is produced. Productivity in our country is relatively low and in this respect we are considerably lagging behind the West. We must perfect our technical and technological activity through our own forces. Jobs will not be lost in this way. On the contrary, conditions will be created to open up new places of work. At present we don't have enough professional workers."

President Tito wanted to know whether there were innovations on which teams were working. The reply was that there were few of them as compared to those whose authors are individuals.

President Tito said that it should always be assessed what the innovator's contribution was to the promotion of production and increase in income, and that on this basis a material incentive should also be provided, although, as stressed in the talks, this was not the most basic aspect. The president stressed that innovators' activity was not popularized very much although this would be greater satisfaction to innovators than material reward. He then went on to stress that what causes particular concern was the tardiness in the application of inventions as well as the fact that some institutes had not gone very far in linking up their work with practice.

"I think that institutes should be in great contact with inventors, hold consultations with them and that innovators should make their contribution. Some institutes are apparently considerably separated from production although they should be most closely linked with it. As far back as 10 years ago we spoke about the need for the enterprises to link up with universities. It was in this respect that we also conceived our universities. We said: Where there is a certain type of industry there should also be relevant faculties. But, this is progressing very slowly."

Some participants in the talks criticized the concept of individual scientific institutions about science being that with which they alone are concerned. This disregards the contribution which the inventions by the working people in production could make to the economy and the increase in productivity.

At the end of the talks, President Tito said that he was pleased about this meeting because he too was a metal worker and had dealt with innovative work. "Many simple things can be very useful," President Tito stressed and added:

"I think that we would investigate very seriously the improvement of the treatment of innovators in our country because there is considerable carelessness and even underestimating in this respect. Some have even come to me and told me how their invention has not been accepted in our country but that they have the possibility to sell it abroad. Why should we allow him to go abroad and then pay dearly for foreign licences? The circle of inventors should be considerably expanded in order that as many peoples as possible be creatively involved in promoting production."

"I wish you much success in your work and I wish all innovators many more inventions," President Tito said.

President Tito talked for over an hour with his guests, among whom were three recipients of the May Day Labor Award. Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic, also took part in the talks. At the end of the talks President Tito invited his guests to lunch.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC VISITS LJUBLJANA

LD260240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence, today arrived in Ljubljana, accompanied by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic.

It was announced that the federal secretary for national defense held talks in Ljubljana with the representatives of the republican leadership on strengthening defence preparations in Slovenia.

The meeting was attended by Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Viktor Avbelj, member of the Presidency of Slovenia; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council; and Col Gen Franc Tavcar, commander of the Ljubljana Army District.

The talks were also attended by Martin Kosir, republican secretary for national defense, and Tone Kovic, republican secretary for industry.

Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates today visited the Iskra composite organization of associated labor where they saw an exhibition of products of this work organization and the Kanik enterprise at Kamnik.

MIKULIC, PLANINC ATTEND TITO SCHOOL COUNCIL MEETING

LD261940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--A meeting of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School Council was held in Zagreb today under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic. At the session, which was attended by Milka Planinc, president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee, as well as by the members of the council, the problems and the conception of the school were discussed, as well as the standing orders of the council's work and some financial questions, including information on the voluntary contributions collected so far for the construction of the LCY political school building.

MIKULIC VISITS ASSOCIATED LABOR ORGANIZATION

LD252343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Slavonski Broad--Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, paid a visit to the Djuro Djakovic composite organization of associated labor, where he was informed of production results, development plans and the development of self-managing and socioeconomic relations on the principle of the law on associated labor; and in particular of the activity of the League of Communists in basic organizations and work organizations within this composite organization of associated labor.

In conversation with representatives of Djuro Dmakovic, Mikulic pointed out in particular the need for self-management income linkage of organizations of associated labor, by means of association of labor and funds, and in connection with this, for establishment of distribution of joint receipts and jointly created income. This is a vital precondition for more rapid progress in material construction, at the same time as rapid development of self-managing socio-economic relations.

Visits Djuro Djarkovic Birthplace

LD252345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1824 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Slavonski Brod--Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today paid a visit to the birthplace and memorial park of Djuro Djakovic, the great revolutionary of the Yugoslav revolutionary movement in Brodska Varos, near Slavonski Brod. Branko Mikulic was accompanied by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ivica Racan, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and sociopolitical leaders of the Slavonski Brod municipality.

DORONJSKI STRESSES NEED TO REDUCE DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

LD251306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zrenjanin, April 25 (TANJUG)--The increasing of productivity and income is the only road towards the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy, said Presidency of Yugoslavia member Stevan Doronjski in a talk with members of the socio-political and work organizations of the city of Zrenjanin, the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The struggle for stabilization also calls for a return of consumption to within the limits it has exceeded. The consumption now exceeds the production and earnings. It is impossible to stabilize the economy while creating a consumer society mentality, Doronjski assessed. The major problem is the balancing of the payments account in this sense, the development becomes essentially conditional on exports. It is therefore necessary to organize the Yugoslav economy so as to make it competitive on foreign markets, Doronjski concluded.

LCY OFFICIAL IN PEOPLE'S ARMY DISCUSSES SOCIALISM, PEACE

AU231354 [Editorial report AU] Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA No 2072 in Serbo-Croatian prints on 12 April on page 20 a 2,000-word "abridged version" of a speech by Col Gen Dzemil Sarac at a session held "last week" of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army discussing the tasks of communists connected with the need to further strengthen the country's defense.

Sarac says that socialism has confirmed itself not only as a negation of the capitalist world, but also as "a new civilization which has begun in practice to realize the aspirations of workers and peoples to ensure life and work in lasting peace" and that "peace is the sole historic possibility for socialism to develop new civilizations that are spiritually and materially richer than all others in the history of mankind so far."

After citing Marxism as not recognizing the export of socialism from one country to another and saying that for Marx, Engels and Lenin the struggle against war had always been a struggle for democracy and socialism, Sarac briefly mentions Stalin's military threats against Yugoslavia in the 1945-55 period and then deals with current conflicts between socialist countries, mentioning Vietnam-Kampuchea and China-Vietnam.

In connection with these conflicts Sarac says that some bourgeois politicians draw the conclusion that "the socialist society is the source of military intervention, pressure and war in the modern world." Sarac then quotes Tito and Kardelj on the development of socialism, both of whom agree that socialism is still developing and that the conflicts between socialist countries are a part of labor pains. Sarac goes on to say that "there is still no 'pure' socialism to be found in life and practice, particularly in social relations, freed from every egoism, pretention toward domination or free from other remnants of old views about the world. For this reason the socialist countries can be and are proponents of aggressions, military interventions and military pressures and threats against other states and peoples."

Sarac says that away out of this situation is found in the paths leading to socialism and communism because "socialism is peace." After saying that the policy of nonalignment is also a struggle for peace, Sarac quotes Tito to this effect and says that the Yugoslav party is pointing to paths of constant gradual and revolutionary changes and is struggling for the acceptance and realization of the principles of independence, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Sarac says that Marx, Engels and Lenin and the Yugoslav party approve war as a means of struggle only when the defense of the independence and freedom of a country or people is at stake, when the national liberation struggle against an occupier or foreign oppressor is involved or "as a means of the revolutionary struggle within a state or a society". After discussing the attitude of the socialist and communist countries toward peace and war, Sarac concludes that "the communists and all other patriots are facing a great task of developing our community along the entire front and strengthening its defense capability" and that by overcoming weaknesses and problems in our society "we will narrow down the scope for maneuver of our opponents, and we will destroy the illusions of all potential aggressors that it pays to attack Socialist Yugoslavia."

TANJUG REPORTS EARTHQUAKE SOUTH OF TITOGRAD

LD291230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--At 1124 this morning, an earthquake measuring 5.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale was registered by the Montenegro Seismological Institute. The epicenter was reported to be 50 km south of Titograd. About 10 tremors have been registered in this area since last night, but they were of weaker intensity.

10 ADDITIONAL EARTH TREMORS REGISTERED IN MONTENEGRO

LD281026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--During last night, 10 tremors of varying intensity in the area of the Montenegrin littoral were registered by the Titograd seismological station. The strongest came at 0438 this morning, registering 6 degrees on the Mercalli Scale. This is the strongest tremor in the last 2 days and awoke many of the inhabitants of Titograd, although there are as yet no reports of fresh damage on the littoral. In fact, the inhabitants of the littoral have gotten used to tremors during the last few days and their occurrence has rapidly become a normal phenomenon. They are, however, concerned at the steady rainfall which has been continuing for 4 days, making their already painful situation considerably more difficult.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

Djuranovic on Earthquake Damage

LD280155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Veselin R. Djuranovic, member of the Executive Council and chairman of the Republican Commission for Religious Questions of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, today called on the Metropolitan of Montenegro and the Littoral Danilo. He talked with him about the damage which the catastrophic earthquake inflicted on churches and other religious buildings in the area of the Montenegrin Littoral and its hinterland. They also spoke of the measures which were being taken to protect these buildings which represent a wealth of monuments.

In Kotor, Veselin R. Djuranovic met with the administrator of the Kotor Diocese Gracija Ivanovic and discussed these issues with him too.

Federal Assembly Group in Area

LD271418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tivat--A delegation of the SFRY Assembly, led by assembly president Dragoslav Markovic, arrived today in Tivat. The delegation is composed of Rudi Kolak, vice president of the assembly, and Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber. The delegation is accompanied by Budislav Soskic, president of the Montenegro Assembly. Andjelko Slijepcevic, president of the municipal assembly, acquainted the president of the SFRY Assembly and members of the delegation with the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake and measures to alleviate the difficult situation in the entire Tivat Municipality. He pointed out the great destruction in this municipality. Entire town quarters and villages in the municipalities have been ruined. Over 900 houses are uninhabitable. Three schools, a health clinic, a pharmacy, water supply system, electrical installations, harbor and economic premises have been destroyed. The delegation of the SFRY Assembly also visited Budva and Kotor.

Samphan Cable to Tito

AU242127 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[Telegram by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea:

"It was with sorrow that I received the reports on the devastation wrought in the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Montenegro by the earthquake which caused much loss of life and significant material damage. On behalf of Democratic Kampuchea I wish to express our deepest sympathy to you, comrade president of the republic, and through you to the peoples and the Government of Yugoslavia as well as to the stricken population. We are convinced that through your personal efforts and the efforts of the LCY under your leadership, the brave friendly Yugoslav peoples and the Yugoslav Government will master the consequences of this catastrophe."

STATE OF EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED IN FOCA DUE TO FLOODING

LD281350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Foca--A state of emergency has been declared in several local communities by the civil protection headquarters in Foca because of the damage caused by bad weather in the last few days. Roads, factories and fields have been damaged and 10 bridges were carried away by torrents in swollen rivers and streams. Several industrial buildings have been flooded and a number of families have had to leave their homes.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSES FLOODING IN MONTENEGRO, SERBIA

LD281334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Loznica--As a result of the heavy rain in Montenegro and southwest Serbia, the Drina River has overflowed between Zvornik and Loznica, cutting off the road between Belgrade and Sarajevo near Banja Koviljaca. Several houses in the area have been flooded and the railway line between Loznica and Zvornik is threatened.

Floods in Serbia

AU272127 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] Many rivers have been flooded as a result of heavy rains. At about 0900 GMT hours this morning the Drina River broke its embankments and flooded some 100 hectares of arable land and several settlements, from which the occupants were evacuated. The road between Bajina Basta and Mali Zvornik has been closed because of the threat that the new concrete bridge across Ljubovina River might be damaged by the flooding river. The flooding Drina River is threatening the embankment at the Mali Zvornik-Rogatica road and some 50 households in the area.

Bad weather has caused extensive damages in the southwestern part of Priboj Commune especially Krajcinovici, Satorci, Svižeren and Stamac villages. The floods have caused damages estimated at over 25 million dinars to the plants of the Poljopromet work organization in Priboj. Several rivers have also flooded in Titovo Uzice Region: The production plants and warehouses of the Kotroman factory have been flooded in Mokra Gora; in Uturica near Titovo Uzice the Djetinja River poured into wells and the pumping station, thus contaminating the water supply system; 18 houses have been flooded near Titovo Uzice. The Poblacenica River has flooded a section of the Priboj-Plevlja road.

Flooding in Kotor

LD271224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--As reported by the municipal staff of the Civil Protection in Kotor, today this town is experiencing its most difficult moments since the day of the catastrophic earthquake. Following several days of uninterrupted rain the streams rose suddenly and underground water penetrated the premises of the ball-bearing industry, "Bokeljka", "Auto-Boka" and the new "Jadranka" hall at Perast. The unchecked water has damaged many family tents, and torrents also penetrated the tent which houses the improvised hospital. In brief, water is pouring in from all sides. New springs keep appearing most unexpectedly.

It is reported from Herceg Novi that in the last 2 days, 204 liters of rain fell per square meter, which is 11 percent of the average annual rain fall. At the moment, however, no premises in Herceg Novi have been flooded.

LJUBICIC PAYS TRIBUTE TO POTOCAR ON BIRTHDAY

LD271542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A festive ceremony was held at the Yugoslav People's Army House in Belgrade in connection with the 60th birthday of Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and people's hero of Yugoslavia, during which Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, presented Colonel General Potocar with the Order of Yugoslav Star With Sash bestowed on him by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

Presenting the high decoration to General Potocar, bestowed on him for special merits in the development of international relations between the SFRY and other countries and his outstanding achievements in the development and consolidation of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between the SFRY and other states, General Ljubicic emphasized that four decades of fruitful revolutionary work by the chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army have been backed up by great achievements.

Congratulating General Potocar on his 60th birthday and on the high decoration, the federal secretary for national defense especially emphasized Stane Potocar's achievements during the war and in the postwar construction of the country and the armed forces. General Potocar, Nikola Ljubicic said, showed during the war exceptional organizational abilities and immense courage and determination in the implementation of set tasks. In the postwar years, General Potocar also made a great contribution to the development of our armed forces and the LCY, fighting for the interests of the working class, the preservation of freedom of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the construction of our self-managing socialist society. General Ljubicic also emphasized the contribution made by Stane Potocar to the creation, elaboration and implementation of the all-people's defense concept. In this work, General Potocar introduced his enormous practical wartime and postwar experience, striving for its most authentic application. In all his commitments and in the most trying times, the federal secretary for national defense said, Stane Potocar was firm in his attitude and consistent on Tito's course of construction of our socialist community.

After General Ljubicic's speech, Col Gen Potocar expressed his thanks for the high decoration bestowed on him by Comrade Tito and for the federal secretary's warm words and congratulations.

The ceremony in the home of the Yugoslav People's Army was attended by the highest military leaders and other guests who joined in the congratulations.